FBIS DAILY REPORT

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SOCIETIES OF FRIENDSHIP WITH USSR MEET 5-6 APR

AU081235 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 7 Apr 82 pp 1, 2

[CTK report: "For Peace and Security of Nations; Meeting of Representatives of Friendship Societies"]

[Text] Prague, 6 April (CTK) -- A meeting of delegations of the socialist countries' societies of friendship with the USSR and the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries took place in Prague on 5-6 April 1982.

The participants in the meeting from Bulgaria, Kampuchea, Cuba, Hungary, Mongolia, the GDR, Poland, Vietnam, the Soviet Union and the CSSR -- in the spirit of the communist and workers parties' congress resolutions, conclusions of Crimea meetings, and talks between leading party and state officials -- exchanged experiences from the activity of the friendship societies aimed at supporting the socialist states' foreign political course.

They briefed each other on the work of the societies in propagating the socialist countries' experiences in the political, economic and scientific and cultural areas and on the forms and methods of their activity in reinforcing the fraternal friendship among the nations of the socialist countries.

The participants in the meeting expressed gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, for the untiring endeavor to maintain and consolidate peace, for implementing the peace program of the 26th CPSU Congress, and for the new initiatives put forward in the speeches at the 17th congress of the USSR trade unions and at the Tashkent meeting.

The participants in the meeting reaffirmed that the socialist community constitutes the main factor for maintaining peace and strengthening the security of nations. The friendship socieities regard it as their organizations' foremost task to propagate the peace initiatives of the states of the socialist community and to actively contribute to their implementation.

The participants in the meeting voiced their organizations' determination to struggle actively, together with all peace-loving forces, to eliminate the threat of a thermo-nuclear catastrophe and the arms race, for the continuation of the process of detente, against the deployment of American intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Europe against the interference of imperialism in the affairs of Asian countries, and against the aggressive course pursued by the United States and the NATO member countries.

The meeting stressed that the friendship societies' activity is of great importance for the support of the patriotic and internationalist forces in Poland, which are fighting under the PZPR's leadership to overcome the crisis, further build socialism, and for friendship with the USSR and other socialist countries.

The fraternal friendship societies voiced their support for the proposals of the Soviet Union, the Mongolian People's Republic, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, and the People's Republic of Kampuchea to turn Asia into a zone of peace, security and cooperation and their solidarity with the nations of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea in their struggle against the aggressive designs of American imperialism and Beijing hegemonism.

The participants in the meeting voiced their resolute support for the Republic of Cuba and for Nicaragua in resisting Washington's pressure and threats and expressed their solidarity with the fighting nations of El Salvador and other countries of Central America.

The friendship societies' representatives stressed their organizations' determination to continue to contribute under the leadership of the communist and workers parties to strengthening the unity and cohesion of the countries of the socialist community, to implementing socialist economic integration and to exchanging experiences in building socialism and communism. The participants in the meeting called on the societies of friendship with the USSR in the socialist countries to greet, by further developing their activity, the important event in the life of the land of the soviets and all progressive people -- the 60th anniversary of the USSR's founding.

The participants in the meeting appealed to all friends of the Soviet Union all over the world to reinforce the struggle for peace, and for the right of nations to live.

In the name of their friendship societies, the participants in the meeting expressed their gratitude to the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Union for organizing the meeting, which was held in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and which made it possible to exchange experiences and to formulate new measures reinforcing the struggle of the socialist countries' fraternal nations against the aggressive plans of imperialism, for peace and friendship among nations.

The representatives of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the delegations of the socialist countries' societies of friendship with the USSR were received on Tuesday by CPCZ Central Committee secretary Jindrich Polednik, in the presence of Lubomir Prochazka, head of a CPCZ Central Committee department.

Their friendly comradely discussion centered on issues concerning a joint course of action in the struggle against the threat of war and in enlisting the broad working masses for an active support of the Soviet Union's and other socialst countries' foreign policy of peace.

The contribution of the individual societies to further developing and intensifying the mutual cooperation of the countries of the socialist community was appreciated and emphasized in the course of the discussion.

The reception was attended by Miroslav Zavadil, central secretary of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Union.

PETUR DYULGEROV REPORTS ON TRADE UNIONS 8 APR

On Council Activity

AU081017 Sofia BTA in English 0818 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Excerpts] A report on the work of the Central Council of the Bulgarian trade unions was read by Mr Petur Dyulgerov, chairman of the Central Council of the Bulgarian trade unions and candidate-member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP, at the opening session of the Ninth Bulgarian Trade Union Congress held in Sofia on 8 April.

"The party of the Bulgarian communists has manifested once again its ability to fathom the social phenomena and processes from the positions of creative Marxism-Leninism, to look far into the future, to subject its policy to the interests of the working man," said Mr Dyulgerov.

He stressed that the great tasks, set by the 12th BCP Congress, can be successfully solved if they become a conviction and a cause of the millions working people. This in particular is the great responsibility of the trade unions -- to unfold the creative activity of the working people.

The fault of the trade unions in making no clearcut differentiation of their specific scope of obligations in the general tasks, of their way of interaction with the economic administrations was pointed out in the report. "Because it is easy and safe to copy or duplicate, to 'harmonize in work' with the economic administrations. But it is much more difficult to stand every moment by the people, to organize and lead them, to become familiar with all their difficulties and problems and to fight for the solving of these difficulties and problems", said the chairman of the Central Council of the Bulgarian trade unions.

He underlined that now, when the tasks for the next period are being set, the trade unions should place in the fore the economic development tasks of the country. A qualitatively new activity and the broadest possible participation of the working people are necessary for the realization of the deep economic changes outlines by the party. The key to ensuring this activity is the new economic approach, which definitely renovates the entire system of social government. The main task of the trade unions in the application of the new economic approach and its mechanism is to help people realize the concrete content of the economic mechanism and the concrete changes it introduces in their role of socialist property owners, in the forming and distribution of the income, in the interrelations within the team.

Dwelling on the achievements in the trade union work in the period between the two congresses, Mr Dyulgerov pointed out: "We regard these achievements realistically and esteem them with self-criticism. There are difficulties, and contradictions, and weaknesses along our path. That is why it is the congress duty to draw a moral both from the successes and from the shortcomings and mistakes as well."

The Central Council maintains that the mass contribution of the trade unions to the overfulfillment of the plan for the seventh five-year period (1976-1980) and the results, achieved in the realization of the new planning system down-upwards at the widest participation of the working teams, make a good basis for carrying through the new party tasks.

Along with this is mentioned the insufficiently effective work of the trade unions in the industrial and economic spheres. "We could have used more effectively the enormous potential of organized power of the trade unions", said Mr Dyulgerov. "This statement was made with great concern during the pre-congress election campaign. And the public opinion in general is the same".

The reason for this is, above all, the absence of a clear-cut image of the TU [trade union] work in carrying through the unified economic targets and tasks. The trade unions have encumbered their work with red tape and formalism, while their organizational work among the people lags behind.

The efforts of the trade unions will be aimed at the forming of working teams of a new type as direct organizers of their self-government and an active force in setting in and regulating their new interrelations with the economic administrations.

The trade unions will become the motive force in counterplanning. The trade unions are the organization which stands the nearest to the people, to production, which can ensure the broadest participation of the working people in planning.

The implementation of the chief task of the five year period -- the intensive economic development -- requires a basic change in the trade union work in the sphere of science and scientific servicing.

"For too long a time we have been only stating that this work is lacking individuality, that it is bereft of economic content. It is already out of the question for the trade unions to stay away from the research and development and from the production teams, when the latter operate on the principle of self-accounting and their support and remuneration depends on the realization of scientific production", noted Mr Petur Dyulgerov.

In the realization of this task the trade unions will pay special attention to the leading knowhow, to socialist emulation, to raising the qualification of the working people.

Mr Dyulgerov attached special importance to the contribution of the trade unions to the all-round meeting of the vital needs of the working man.

He quoted concrete facts on the work done by the trade unions in the social sphere and underlined their wide-scope rights and authority in the field of legal labour defence.

Further on Mr Dyulgerov dwelt on the role of the trade unions in making the party policy a conviction and a creative cause of the working people. The political maturity of the working class, its increased sense of responsibility for the development and government of the state, of society have been manifested in the wide participation of the working people in the discussions preceding the 12th BCP Congress. He underlined the necessity of paying more attention in the future to studying the views and moods of the people, of their real attitude to everything which concerns their labour and life and, in perspective, which concerns the team and society.

Underlining that in the period between the two congresses the Bulgarian trade unions have established their place in the political system of the country, Mr Dyulgerov stressed that this is due to the correct Marxist-Leninist policy of the Bulgarian Communist Party towards the trade unions, to the proper party leadership.

"The basic interests of the working class and of the working people are scientifically reflected in the ideology of the party, in its policy. That is why the party leadership is objectively needed by the trade unions, that's why the party leadership is a chief condition for the trade unions to remain faithful to these interests, to successfully carry out their historical mission. As world-historical experience confirms it, every departure from this truth, every underestimation of the leading role of the party has invariably brought the trade unions into a sterile impasse, to betrayal of class interests" said Mr Petur Dyulgerov.

He went on to stress that the role of the trade unions in the political system depends considerably on the state of trade union democracy. "When we treat the problems of trade union democracy we are invariably faced with the question of production democracy, of our relationship with the collective bodies of production management. Over recent years the forms of production democracy have been greatly developed. Bulgaria has an integrated system of collective management bodies" said the trade union leader.

Mr Petur Dyulgerov said that in their international activity the Bulgarian trade unions are attaching prime significance to the strengthening of the unity of the world workers' and trade union movment in the struggle for peace and disarmament, in the struggle against imperialism which is further deteriorating the international situation.

In the first place in international relations the Bulgarian trade unions put their links of cooperation with the trade unions in the socialist countries and first of all those with the Soviet trade unions.

The Bulgarian workers approve of the measures for defence of the socialist gains of the Polish people, for stabilization of the socio-economic life of the country. They firmly denounce the attempts of imperialism at interference in the internal affairs of Poland.

The Bulgarian trade unions will continue to promote their ties with the trade unions of the developing countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America and to render them ever more active support. They will step up their solidarity with the struggle of the workers in the capitalist countries against the exploitation and the domination of the monopolies.

The Bulgarian trade unions back the idea for the conversion of the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone and in that connection they express their readiness to host a meeting of the trade union leaders of the Balkans countries in Sofia.

Mr Petur Dyulgerov voiced the concern of the Bulgarian workers over the repressions undertaken against the progressive trade unions in Turkey and declared the solidarity of the Bulgarian trade unions with the struggle of the international trade union movement in defence of the trade union rights and liberties in Turkey.

"Just like in the past we shall continue to work for the strengthening of the World Federation of the Trade Unions, for the raising of its role in solving the basic problems of the world today" he said in conclusion.

Social Policy

AU081027 Sofia BTA in English 0908 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] Sofia, 8 Apr (BTA) -- The 12th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party introduced new features in the social policy of the party, features expressing first of all a different attitude towards the problems of the living standards of the people. The question now is one of comprehensively meeting the material, the cultural and social demands in accordance with the growth in the purchasing capacity, said Mr Petur Dyulgerov, candidate-member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and chairman of the Central Council of the Bulgarian trade unions, at the ninth congress of the trade unions here today. He stressed in his report at the congress that the Bulgarian market should at any rate supply the needed goods and services at the level corresponding to the purchasing capacity of the people. The market should offer whatever people need. "This is the great aim now facing the labour teams and the entire society" said the speaker.

Mr Petur Dyulgerov spoke also about the use of public funds.

The Bulgarian Communist Party has adopted a new approach in that sphere. The economic and the social efficiency of the funds should be raised. The new approach introduces a greater justice in their distribution. Public welfare should not be used equally by both the industrious and the lazy worker, by the hard worker and the loafer. There is justice only when the use of social gains which do not have the character of social aids, is placed in dependence on the concrete contribution of the individual worker to the creation of more material and cultural goods. The best in work should be the first in obtaining public recognition, should be granted priority in receiving housing, and a place in the kindergarten, in receiving a card for holidaying, and a chance to study.

This approach grants wider opportunities for the working team, said the chairman of the Bulgarian trade unions. He who produces more, will have richer public funds, will be able to carry out broader social programmes. The labour team has the right and the obligation to build rest homes, canteens, stores, ateliers for services, to build kindergarten, sporting grounds, etc., while using its own powers and funds. "There is no need any more to knock on ministerial doors, to look imploringly upwards and to rely wholly on the state alone" he said. Former practices have shown that where the care for the workers is concrete and real, there the production process is going on smoothly, there are no leavers or loafers and the working teams can cope with the most complex of tasks.

The speaker dwelt on some speculations with the notion of consumer approach. Most often such speculations come to conceal idleness.

No matter what nice-sounding slogans will be raised by a trade union leadership in the name of man, the leadership will never have authority if it fails to see and recognize the social problems and the demands of the collective and if it fails to solve them.

Mr Petur Dyulgerov stressed the need for the trade union leaders to pay greater attention to the formation of working wages. The problem is to grasp the question of who gets what, whether the workers has been paid for undone work or has been deprived in some way. He pointed out also that neither should the questions of the prices of goods and the housing be underrated.

The speaker touched on the questions of sociocommunal services. With the assistance of the TU [trade union] organizations, last year alone the number of shops with the enterprises was doubled. The eight five-year period faces the task of doubling the capacity of the canteens and of updating the existing material base. The cost of good in them will be lowered, too.

Some 4,250 auxiliary farms have already been founded with the enterprises, which meet about 61 per cent of the canteens' needs in meat and 57 per cent of their needs in vegetables. Extra consumer goods to the tune of 582 million leva were produced last year. Real possibilities exist by the end of the current five-year period (1981-1985) to achieve complete self-sufficiency of the working canteens in meat and vegetables with the help of the auxiliary farms.

Mr Petur Dyulgerov analyzed the questions of the labour safety precaution. Although Bulgaria is among world's leading countries in the reduction of the number of occupational injuries and occupational diseases, there is still a lot to be done in this field. The working conditions at another 490,000 working places should be optimized in the eight five-year period, and the frequency of the occupational injuries should be reduced by more than 21 per cent. Some 440,000 workers will be relieved from manual and hard physical labour. Special efforts will be made for safety precautions of women's labour.

Speaking of legal labour defence, Mr Dyulgerov said that in the coming years the trade unions will have to reorganize their work, that they will have to help bring the labour legislation in line with the changes in economy and social relations.

The questions of recreation and leisure of the working people were also analyzed in the report. Bulgaria has a considerable base in this field, which handles the recreation of more than 2 million people every year. By the end of the current five-year period this base should be basically reconstructured and updated, as well as extended. New construction is also planned. In order to carry successfully through these tasks, the initiative of the working teams should be fully unfolded.

On the subject of state and social insurance Mr Petur Dyulgerov said that the system operating in Bulgaria is one of the most progressive in the world. There is already nation-wide insurance in Bulgaria.

In recent years all pensions, monthly allowances for children and monetary grants for pregnancy and child-birth have been increased. Compensations for temporary disability were also increased. Every year the state and social insurance funds are being increased and from 1.1 milliard leva in 1975 have reached 2.5 milliard leva in 1981. The Bulgaria trade unions are put in charge of these funds.

The Bulgarian trade unions are also responsible for the development of the mass physical culture, sport and tourism among the working people, the speaker said. There are a lot of other questions in the field of workers' health care to be fully solved.

Role in Society

AU081116 Sofia BTA in English 0930 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] Sofia, 8 Apr (BTA) -- "The Bulgarian trade unions have an explicitly outlined role and place in our society, a wide field of activity. They have enormous rights guaranteed by the basic laws of the country which create such a position for the trade unions that actually not a single issue connected with the vital interests of the working people can be solved without them" said the chairman of the Central Council of the Bulgarian trade unions, Mr Petur Dyulgerov.

Today at the ninth congress of the trade unions he stressed that the strong position of the trade unions in the social management and their formation into an influential social force is due to the Marxist-Leninist policy of the Bulgarian Communist Party in regard to the trade unions, is due to the correct party leadership.

The basic interests of the working class, of the working people are scientifically reflected in the ideology of the party, in its policy and that is why the party leadership is objectively demanded by the trade unions, it stands a chief condition for them to remain faithful to these interests, to successfully carry out their historical mission. As it has been confirmed by the world historical experience, every departure from this truth, every underestimation of the leading role of the party drives the trade unions into a sterile impasse, into a betrayal of class interests" Mr Petur Dyulgerov said.

He pointed out that in the period between the two congresses the cooperation has been stepped up between the trade unions and the state and economic bodies at all levels from the enterprise up to the ministerial council in the solving of problems. This has become a good practice in the planning, in the improvement of the organization of labour, in the conducting of the social policy of the party, in the mastering of the new ways of management and in the democratization of management.

The pre-congress election campaign was a convincing proof that the most topical problems and tasks facing the society have become the very content of trade union activity. During the campaign more than one million and a half proposals have been made for the improvement of trade union work, for ensuring better conditions for the implementation of the production, social and educational tasks of the collectives. A distinctive feature of the campaign was the constructive spirit of the discussion, the striving to speak openly about the weaknesses, to seek suitable solutions to the new tasks.

The trade union leader said that now, entrusted with the new responsibilities, the trade unions cannot pass over in silence the unrealized chances in their role in the political system. "The Party, our social development objectively need strong trade unions, trade unions with strong positions among the working people" he said.

Mr Petur Dyulgerov pointed to the need of decisively increasing the competence of the trade union bodies, organizations and cadres, and their courage in expressing and defending the interests and the opinions of the working people, their proposals and critical remarks, as the chief precondition for a complete realization of the trade unions within the political system of society.

The trade unions should step up their defending and controlling functions. They should never give in to the encroachments upon the laws of the country and the socialist property, upon the interests of the working man and society.

The chairman of the Central Council of the Bulgarian trade unions said that keeping the working people properly informed is the prime condition for a further development of trade union democracy, for the active and competent expressing of views. New and flexible forms of organization should be searched and found to open up a field for free expression and studying of the views of the workers, for reporting on and making use of the proposals and the critical remarks, for their realization in practice.

Over recent years, Mr Petur Dyulgerov went on, the forms of production democracy received a powerful impetus in their development. A whole system of collective bodies of management is set up in Bulgaria.

He said also that democracy can be promoted and yield fruits only in combination with strict socialist discipline and self-discipline, because now every violation of the discipline costs a lot to society and worsens relationships within the collectives, injures the interests of the people.

TRADE UNIONS CONGRESS ELECTS BUREAU, SECRETARIAT

AU131103 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 11 Apr 82 p 1

[Text] On 10 April the first plenum of the newly elected Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions took place. It elected the bureau and secretariat of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council.

Petur Dyulgerov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member, was elected chairman of the Bulgarian trade unions Central Council.

Georgi Evgeniev was elected deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council. The following persons were elected secretaries of the Central Council: Andon Traykov, Georgi Kraulanov, Georgi Georgiev, Georgi Borgov, Kosta Andreev, Liliyana Dimitrova, and Petur Braykov.

The following persons were elected members of the Central Council Bureau: Ani Spancheva, Vladislav Panov, Ganyo Nikolov, Doycho Dinev, Ivan Popov, Ivan Shpatov, Ivan Todrov, Yordan Abrashev, Kolyo Kunchev, Manol Stefanov, Miladin Shaterov, Pencho Sirakov, Petur Suchkov, Petur Tsekov, Petur Khorozov, and Chavdar Beyazov.

A meeting of the Central Auditing Commission of the Bulgarian trade unions also took place. Penka Dodunekova was elected chairman of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Auditing Commission.

NEW TRADE GOALS WITH YUGOSLAVIA ANNOUNCED

AU121940 Sofia BTA in English 1855 GMT 12 Apr 82

["Bulgaria-SFRY: Ambitious Plans for Cooperation" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, 12 Apr (BTA) -- Bulgaria and Yugoslavia have set it as their ambitious task that the reciprocal trade in the 1981-1985 period amounts to 3 milliard and 100 million dollars. This is two and a half times more than the achievement of the previous five years. According to Mr Imer Pulja, federal secretary for the market and general economic affairs of Yugoslavia, the intensifying of the economic cooperation between the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavaia and Bulgaria will promote the general amelioration of the two states' relations.

He stressed this today during a plenary sitting of the 18th session of the Bulgaro-Yugoslav Commission on Economic, Trade and Techno-Scientific Cooperation opened here. The guest who chairs the Yugoslav side of the commission emphasized that the government of his country was attaching great importance to improving the cooperation with all socialist states including Bulgaria.

Mr Belcho Belchev, finance minister and chairman of the Bulgarian side of the commission, joined Mr Imer Pulja's estimation of the role of reciprocal economic relations. he stressed that today, when the international political and economic situation is complicated, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia had the greatest grounds to activate their economic cooperation. Mr Belcho Belchev emphasized the need for frustrating the attempts of some imperialist circles at imposing economic blockades, at disturbing the international economic cooperation.

Special stress was laid on the long-term forms of economic cooperation. It is a common finding that on this particular basis the previous positive results can be confirmed. In this way the ambitious cooperation programme will be realized in the 1981-1985 period. In this connection stress was laid on the need for doubling the share of the specialized and joint output in the total trade.

Specific projects for cooperation in mechanical engineering, electronics and electrical engineering, shipbuilding, transport and the planning sphere were reviewed.

In the centre of attention at the session are also the problems of the cooperation on third markets.

USSR TRAIN TRANSPORTATION DELEGATION ARRIVES

AU130932 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] On 13 April a delegation of the USSR Ministry of Railways led by Minister Ivan Pavlovskiy, arrived in Bulgaria. The delegation was greeted at Sofia Airport by Vasil Tsanov, minister of transportation, deputy ministers, and Nikita Tolubeyev, USSR ambassador to Bulgaria. During its visit, the USSR delegation will have talks on matters pertaining to further developing cooperation in railroad transportation between the two countries.

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES ELECTS CHAIRMAN, ORGANS

AU121800 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Text] The general meeting of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences completed its work by electing the academy's leading organs. Academician Angel Balevski was reelected chairman of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences. The following persons were unanimously elected deputy chairmen: Academician Blagovest Sendov, who was also elected main scientific secretary; Academician Georgi Bliznakov; Corresponding Member Dimitur Shopov; Corresponding Meber Ivan Vasilev; Academician Lyubomir Zhelyazkov; Academician Mako Dakov; Academician Nikolay Todorov; and Academician Pantaley Zarev.

The General Assembly unanimously elected directors of the joint centers and scientific unions and the other members of the presidium.

DANISH CP DELEGATION ENDS VISIT; PROTOCOL SIGNED

LD091620 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Text] A joint communique was issued today following a visit by a Danish Communist Party delegation, led by its Chairman Jorgen Jensen.

The communique says that the talks between the delegations of the two fraternal countries took place in an atmosphere of traditional friendship and international solidarity. The two delegations informed each other on the activity of the two parties and the situation in their countries.

The Danish Communist Party delegation evaluated highly the successes reached under the CPCZ leadership in constructing socialism in Czechoslovakia. The CPCZ delegation evaluated highly the work of Danish communists who, on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism strive to improve the social position of the Danish working class. Our delegation also praised the positive contribution of the Danish Communist Party to the peace movement in West Europe, which is striving to block the NATO plans of deploying medium range nuclear missiles and neutron and chemical weapons in West Europe and fights against further strengthening of U.S. military activity in this part of the world, which increases the danger of nuclear war.

In this connection it has been stressed that the CPCZ fully supports the Danish Communist Party's effort to create a nuclear-free zone in north Europe. Both sides consider it important to gain all progressive forces of the world for the common struggle to preserve and develop detente and avert the endeavor of international imperialism, led by the United States, of stepping up the feverish arms drive and blackmailing the socialist countries from a position of strength and with direct intervention and aggression to suppress the desire of the nations of the world to be independent and free and to live in democracy. The delegations of the two sides spoke for the continuation of all constructive international negotiations with the aim of halting the arms race, achieving military detente and removing the most burning hotbeds of tension and war in the world. These negotiations should proceed from the principle of ensuring the equal security of all participants, as is presupposed by the number of peace proposals and initiatives of the USSR and of the socialist community countries.

The delegations paid particular attention to the issues of further development of the international communist and workers movement. Both delegations claim that the current serious international situation demands a further increase in the unity and closeness of communist and workers' parties in their common struggle for peace, socialism and national independence. Both delegations positively valued the level of the mutual relations of the two fraternal parties, which are developing on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

At the conclusion of the Danish Communist Party delegation's visit to the CSSR a protocol on cooperation between the CPCZ and the Danish Communist Party was signed for 1982-83.

WFTU'S GASPAR VIEWS SOVIET TRADE UNION CONGRESS

AU071201 Prague PRACE in Czech 6 Apr 82 p 3

[PRACE interview with WFTU Chairman Sandor Gaspar: "Reinforcement for Common Effort"]

[Text] [Question] What does the 17th congress of Soviet trade unions constitute for the strengthening of the class solidarity and action unity of the international trade union movement?

[Answer] "The effort to strengthen peace and rid mankind of the threat of nuclear catastrophe is one of the key areas of the WFTU's activity. The proposals voiced at the congress by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, and also the appeal for a common effort by trade unionists and the working people throughout the world for the struggle for peace, will be utilized by our WFTU and all its member organizations in their everyday activity. They will become another important weapon in the WFTU's arsenal in the struggle for peace and they coincide with the WFTU's main objectives, determined at the 10th world congress in Havana. They will, no doubt, also contribute to the strengthening of trade union cooperation on a Europe-wide scale. That cooperation has solid foundations even today. A Europe-wide trade union conference was held in Geneva last November, at which leading representatives of European trade union centers jointly worked out and adopted a resolution aimed at supporting the strengthening of peace and concrete steps toward disarmament."

[Question] How will the WFTU support the proposals voiced by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the congress, and in achieving the objectives of the appeal to trade unionists and the working people, which resounded from the congress deliberations to the whole world?

[Answer] "The principled stances voiced by L.I. Brezhnev in his speech, just as the appeal to trade unionists and the working people of the whole world, must not remain on paper only. We must actively strive for their fulfillment, persuade the working people and ensure that people throughout the world become convinced of the untiring efforts of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries aimed at strengthening peace and halting the arms race. We must disprove the lies about the Soviet military threat; we must show how the Soviet Union throughout its entire existence has been consistently and energetically defending the interests of peace on our planet. Along with our support for the Soviet peace initiatives we must expose the lies, the lies the American Reagan administration has of late been increasingly loudly spreading. After all, we know the psychology of the bourgeoisie. In situations of profound cirsis it very easily decides in favor of resolving its problems by means of war. And the existence of the Soviet Union is today a great obstacle preventing the imperialist bourgeoisie from resolving its problems in a war slaughterhouse, with the working people making the greatest sacrifices."

[Question] What was the international importance of the 17th Congress of Soviet trade unions?

[Answer] "The congress of Soviet trade unions has convincingly shown all the advantages of socialism — the all-popular character of the socialist government, the social ownership of the means of production, the ensuring of all human rights and human dignity and the constant care for improving working and living conditions. The social security provided by the socialist society frees the working people of fear of the future. The 17th congress of Soviet trade unions affirmed that the Soviet Union, and with it also the other socialist countries, are walking the enlightened path of the realization of the communism's illustrious ideals."

CPCZ WEEKLY ASSAILS PRIVATE ENTERPRISE TRENDS

AU091235 Prague TRIBUNA Nr 13 in Czech 31 Mar 82 p 7

["(NK)"-signed article in the column "To the CPCZ Central Committee, Ludvik Svobody Quai 12, Prague 1/ 12511": "Speculation Is Not a Word Derived From Honesty"]

[Summary] Business based on private capital has ceased to prosper in the CSSR since 1948, when the means of production became the people's property. Most citizens are acquiring their means of existence by working devotedly at their jobs, thus contributing to the advancement of our economy.

"However, any day we can encounter individuals, various speculators, who try to circumvent our laws. The legal code prohibits various kinds of undertakings, and even a person who is illegally engaged in private production or other profit-seeking enterprise is committing a felony."

A group of 12 citizens in the Presov District wanted to lead a splendid life; without their employer's permission, they worked for various socialist organizations on auxiliary working contracts; "they obtained high incomes by manipulating the wages lists" and "divided the funds thus acquired in an unverifiable way among themselves." The losses amounted to Kcs132,310; the group leader was sentenced to 8 years in the third correctional group and must repay all losses. "These dishonest people had abused the negligence or carelessness of the workers of socialist organizations, and also the difficulties of investors and the considerable lack of discipline in plants." The appeal was rejected.

In a letter to the CPCZ Central Committee a citizen from Chrudim accused the investigative and court bodies of violating socialist legality; the prosecutor general found, however, that the citizen himself had engaged in speculations by "acquiring 22 automobiles since 1973" and, after repairing them, "selling 19 of them for a profit. He thus acquired at least Kcs129,000." His excuse that he wanted to become an expert in foreign cars and thus repaired them in order to improve his knowledge was rejected -- the car buyers showed that he had bought the cars with the intention of reselling them after repairs. "His activity was all the more dangerous since he had used other manpower for these repairs, too." He was sentenced to 4 years in the second correctional group and fined Kcs10,000; two cars -- a Fiat and a Daimler Benz -- which he had acquired from the proceeds of his criminal activities -- were confiscated.

A man from Plzen complained to the Central Committee about the disorder in the Interlov Enterprise, for which he was employed as a contractworker at home; he appealed against the discontinuation of contract work in one of the Interlov centers. Investigation showed that this work was discontinued because of offenses which prevented supervision of the work in private homes; in future contract workers will be allowed to work only on the enterprise premises. The man's appeal against being sacked was rejected, since it was found that he had done unregistered work at home.

A man from Prague appealed against being sentenced to 3 years in the second correctional group, with rehabilitative supervision for another 18 months; he had been sentenced after he had not worked for 3 months after leaving his job in the Kara Enterprise, and did not even look for another job. It was found that, for the last 5 years, he was engaged in transportation activities with his own car in Prague; with the aid of other people he brought scrap metal to the Kovosrot enterprise, thus getting paid Kcs216,763.

"We encounter these and similar illicit business activities in various forms. Now certain speculators are concealing certain commodities which are being repriced during price adjustments, and then trying to sell them privately. After attention was drawn to this, a number of them were proved guilty of these machinations and duly punished. Others are gradually building up, or have already built up their own unregistered businesses, such as car repair shops, cabinetmakers' workshops, and so forth, to which they devote more energy than to their proper jobs.

"Our legal code proscribes such business undertakings, and, as the examples cited above confirm, it also duly 'rewards' them. This is quite justified because we cannot permit individuals to get rich to the detriment of us all, and of the state treasury. It is therefore in the interests of every person not to tolerate all and any shady business undertakings and to help unmask the dishonest persons."

EAST, WEST PARTICIPANTS IN TELEVISION DISCUSSION

LD100244 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1825 GMT 9 Apr 82

["International Studio" program, presented by Janos Hadju, with Matthew Nimetz, former U.S. under secretary of state; Vitaliy Vladimirovich Zhurkin, deputy director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of the United States of America and Canada; Dr Janos Berecz, head of the Department of International Relations of the MSZMP Central Committee; and Egon Bahr, federal administration secretary of the FRG's SPD]

[Text] Good evening. We are talking a lot these days about the deterioration of the international situation. From time to time we also say with good reason that the situation is already almost dangerous. Recently we have talked also about the reasons that have led to this situation -- most recently , just about a week ago also around this table, in the international studio. But how do people who are very well informed and are dealing with these questions professionally see the possibility of our escaping from this crisis?

Is there a way out?

It is my very great pleasure that from the United States we have succeeded in obtaining the participation of Matthew Nimetz, former U.S. undersecretary of state, who by the way is not making his first visit here in Budapest, because he was deputy head of the delegation led by Secretary of State Vance which brought back to us the crown of King Stephen I -- this especially valuable symbol of our national independence.

Vitaliy Vladimirovich Zhurkin has come from Moscow. He is deputy director of the USA and Canada Research Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences. He began his career as a journalist, so we were colleagues one time. Then he worked in the diplomatic service and has been active in this research institute since 1968. He is a doctor of history and has been Professor Arbatov's deputy since 1971. He is, therefore, one of those men in Moscow who are helping the politicians to prepare their decisions.

I believe it is superfluous to introduce Dr Janos Berecz. He is the head of the International Relations Department of the MSZMP Central Committee, and is one of the men who not only figure in the news but also share willingly with journalists in interpreting the news.

It is not from lack of courtesy that I have left to last Herr Egon Bahr, who has come to Budapest from Bonn, but for the reason that he needs no introducing here but must be welcomed with much respect for what he has done a good 10 years ago as probably the closest collaborator of Willy Brandt, the then chancellor, for detente in Europe. He is now visiting Budapest for the first time, but I believe that the main explanation for this is the fact that he has been working on the main fronts -- in Moscow, Berlin, Warsaw on the preparation of the FRG's most important treaties. I do not think I exaggerate when I say, Herr Bahr, that your life's work -- or the most important part of your life's work -- is what you have done in the past for the creation of the system of institutions of European security and cooperation.

And for this reason, I would ask you first of all: Do we have a chance and hope to rebuild detente once again in Europe?

[Bahr in German with superimposed Hungarian translation] I hope so, and I do not see any other alternative. We are condemned to try and try again. Roundabout ways are dangerous and would lead us to the brink of the abyss and from there we would fall back and have to start everything all over again. What use are roundabout ways?

[Hajdu] What is the opinion of Janos Berecz, as the representative of the smallest country?

[Berecz] It is true that among those present I am representing the smallest country, but small peoples also bear responsibility for the fate of humanity and our nation has never shirked taking responsibilities. Our fate is connected with humanity's fate and we shall like to attain our national ambitions in harmony with the progress of humanity, in harmony with the main trend. From this point of view Europe is especially important, because it is unimaginable that other parts of Europe should be destroyed and we in the center should remain here alive. We want Europe to remain in existence all together, but we have our particular reason too. For the past 25 years here we have been engaged in the realization of socialism based on dialogue, relying on constructive social debate. We have a national unity. I could say social harmony. We fear for this harmony because of international tensions, that somebody would try to force this international tension upon our social stability and calm, and upon the consensus that has developed here. We fear that international tension may touch this too, and so we are entirely on the side of detente; we are committed and interested.

[Hajdu] Mr Nimetz, many people say the United States has been unwilling to follow detente under conditions when it did not feel entirely powerful.

[Nimetz in English with superimposed Hungarian translation] I do not think that's true at all. I think the American people and the American Government are committed to the relaxation of international problems and tension. When we speak of the spirit of detente, we must recognize that we really seek the substance of detente. One could have a spirit for a short period of time but without the substance the spirit wanes very quickly. This is one of the concerns in the United States and there is a sense of disquiet among the American people concerning world developments. I agree with both colleagues who have just spoken that we must constructively seek the way of restoring the momentum which has been characteristic of the spirit of detente previously.

[Hajdu] Vitaliy Vladimirovich, what is the spirit of detente in your opinion?

[Zhurkin in Russian with superimposed Hungarian translation] Well, in my opinion the spirit of detente means first of all that every participant of the process must consistently endeavor to lessen the danger of war, the threat of war. This is, in my opinion, the central idea of the process of detente. But this is not the only one. The process of detente also requires that we should normalize economic relations between East and West, should develop political relations and contacts between organizations and individuals.

[Hajdu] If we now try to give a system to our conversation, Herr Bahr, then allow me to begin by saying that we in Europe must be interested, first of all in the spirit of Helsinki. Because Helsinki was built on the results of the FRG's eastern policy. How can we get moving again?

[Bahr] I should like to say two things first of all. First, we Germans, just as you Hungarians, are small compared with the two superpowers. And we are in the same situation as you here in Hungary. We are enjoying the advantages of detente, and it would hurt us greatly if the process were to come to an end. Maybe this is the reason why the European states -- both sides of the so-called Iron Curtain -- are more interested in detente than are the two superpowers. Second, detente means that we make the preservation of peace the main aim and that we subordinate all other questions -- national interests, ideological differences, social differences -- to it. And if you ask how we can give detente another impetus, then I reply that we must make it progress in fields where it is most threatened, in other words in the military field. In other words, we must talk about the limitation of armaments, the prevention of the proliferation of medium-range missiles and the creation of real balance in central Europe with regard to conventional weapons. With this we can make the matter progress again.

[Hajdu] Here I must ask: Are the social democrats still of the view that was defined by Helmut Schmidt and Leonid Brezhnev a few years ago that there is in essence a balance of power in Europe?

[Bahr] I believe this conclusion was made in 1978, but since 1978 the Soviet Union has advanced with the SS-20 -- I mean, it has not been idle since 1978. If there was a balance in Europe at that time, today there is none at all. During this time the Americans did not do anything essential. The question is: How can one restore the balance again?

[Hajdu] Gentlemen, there is the opinion that the great powers are less interested in peaceful coexistence than are small countries, and the other opinion is that the balance of forces has been upset. Mr Nimetz.

[Nimetz] On the first question, I do not think it would be useful to examine who is striving more and who less for detente. As far as the human context is concerned, as mentioned by Mr Berecz, there is, of course, the problem of families and of every individual, because the destructive power of nuclear weapons is such that a major nuclear war cannot be survived by anybody, whether in a large country or a small one.

[Hajdu] Is this clear to the majority of Americans, what you have just said?

[Nimetz] I think it's very clear. U.S. political opinion is very much in favor of somehow bringing nuclear weapons under control. I believe that we who have nuclear weapons, namely we and the Soviet Union, are beyond the point of what we really need. Technology is such, however, that we are constantly developing these weapons further, and we therefore affect the balance. If we do not have the strength to discontinue, then there is an opposite force which on the basis of technology and military strategy is urging further development. This is a kind of dynamism in the modern world that we all must try to halt through political means.

[Zhurkin] First of all, I do not agree that the balance of power, the approximate balance of power has become upset in Europe. I do not agree for the following reasons: first, the deployed SS-20 missiles have replaced greater numbers of older missiles that we have dismantled. Second, the European power balance has always been asymetrical. Mr Bahr has been speaking about conventional weapons just now. Now, let us say that the Warsaw Pact has more tanks and aircraft in the tactical air force but that NATO has more nuclear military equipment, naval vessels and battle helicopters. The list could go on forever. It is my conviction that a relative balance now exists, and the deployment of the SS-20 missiles means only that we are modernizing one factor of the forces in Europe. This is in no way different from modernization carried out several times in the past. NATO has also modernized its weapons, and the United States has done the same in the past. Now the USSR has modernized one component of its armament. I am convinced that this did not change the balance of forces.

[Nimetz] The trouble with technology is that modernization creates a difference of quality. The SS-20 has three warheads, for example, and the older Soviet missiles had only one, and these latter have not been dismantled yet. Of course, in order to compensate for what Mr. Zhurkin called modernization, we are now with our current program modernizing our medium-range nuclear forces in Europe. I seems to me that the wise approach would be to declare that the United States should not modernize its own weaponry and that the USSR should withdraw its SS-20s.

Let us return to the former situation, when there were no such developed, modern nuclear weapons in Europe. Of course, the older ones still remain, but the question of these must be solved then, too. I think, however, that a serious discussion of zero option would be very useful and would transform the political climate in such a way that it would gradually lead to the strengthening of the spirit of detente.

[Hadju] This is something that we shall obviously return to in the course of the conversation but at the moment I would like to ask Janos Berecz, who is again in the fortunate situation of being the least involved as an armed power: After 10 minutes, one gets the impression that quite simply the positions cannot be brought closer to each other, because I can hear distrust to such an extent. It is here in the air.

[Berecz] My great problem is that while we were talking about peace, in general or in concrete terms, there was agreement. We even formulated it more or less the same way, namely that we can live in harmony with the existence, the fate of humanity and [words indistinct]. However, when we look at the inter-relationship between peace and security, there is still agreement on the whole, but the points of view begin to diverge from each other; and when we talk about security in concrete terms -- which, in my opinion, must rest on two fundamental pillars, one being a balance of military force and the other an international system of peace based on bilateral and multilateral negotiations and agreements, infused with trust -- well, in this case, when we approach the matter of trust, immediately only the military side comes to the fore and the other aspect, the second side, immediately becomes neglected. What is more, as soon as the evaluation is that the balance on the military side has somehow become disturbed, we right away witness almost the collapse of the other aspect.

From the middle of the 1960's onwards a whole series of agreements have come about in the course of bilateral negotiations, and eventually Helsinki, the Final Act, could be built on this. So far the Helsinki Final Act is the highest level expression of the possibilities of co-existence and of the realization of detente. However, right away a new wind arrived and immediately even that is endangered: Then the gas deal is undermined and we are threatened with sanctions, then the re-erection of the Iron Curtain -- my colleague Bahr has used the expression. I wanted to ask him whether he meant that they have succeeded in re-erecting it.

[Hadju] He said the "so-called".

[Berecz] So-called, because we still hold the belief that in a few years' time we shall finally be able to take it to the scrap merchant, or at least the pieces which might still be found here or there. Thus, I think that at the negotiations the experts have an opportunity to discuss this possibility much more precisely and concretely, comparing figure with figure, equation with equation.

I am interested in the maintenance of this equilibrium insofar as being a small state, Hungary is a faithful member of one of the systems of alliance.

[Bahr] Mr Berecz, on one issue I have a different opinion. I have not such a great faith in the experts because if on matters of security I put my faith in the experts, then eventually I must have faith in the generals as well. Yet the only international trade union which functions equally well in the East and in the West is the trade union of generals. Both here and there, they state very precisely what they need. What for? For security. And what is security? Security is something that everyone wants; security is an elementary wish. The greatest possible security is enjoyed by the one who has allies where they, together, are the stronger. The best thing is if one hits one's potential adversary on the head. Then one enjoys complete security. Only one's adversary has also always wanted the same and has done the same. We know the rest. This is the history of wars. Today, however, we are in a situation in which war is madness. War cannot have a victor now. Precisely for that reason, I think that it is necessary to reformulate the concept of security, and we must state: Unlike in the whole course of history so far, now I cannot enjoy security in opposition to the possible enemy, but only together with him.

I cannot feel myself secure in the FRG unless the GDR is secure at the same time, and the reverse is also true. In principle, this applies just as much to the United States and the Soviet Union. Only people do not understand, and even statesmen do not understand, and the generals do not understand either, to this very day, that it is necessary for us to sit down together. They must recognize that now it is not from each other than we must be safe but together. It is only this way that the arms race can be curbed.

[Berecz] While agreeing with this, I would like to take this idea further. If we say here that increasing the multiplication of potential destruction does not mean security for the world but even more certain destruction -- thus I am in full agreement with the concept of mutual security and this is absolutely what we take as our point of departure. However, this is a changing world and it is no good for us in Europe to come to an agreement, we did so in the 1970's, but then Asia, Africa, Latin America began to move and immediately they were looking for our hands saying that whatever peasant rebellion has come about, must have been involved in a conspiracy, and then as a punishment we decrease European security, that is, embark on the road of decreasing mutual security [sentence as heard]. Thus the very high level of European cooperation, as well as economic, political and social cooperation, was brought into question. Thus, the way to build this security is to take into consideration that this world has an internal dynamic and internal laws which determine that dynamic.

[Hadju] Mr. Nimetz, I see you would like to speak. However, allow me to ask you just one question, because, after all, you were a member of the Carter administration. That administration signed SALT II, which we thought at the time was a breakthrough on the question of armaments. In the end, the United States did not even try to submit it for ratification, saying that the congress would reject it in any case. Now, we in Eastern Europe, to be quite frank, have a feeling that this was what brought the great uncertainty into the development of world politics.

[Nimetz] I believe in the SALT process and I believe that the SALT agreement was a good agreement for both sides. I myself, when I was undersecretary of state, travelled all over the country and gave lectures to various groups in order to win political support for the treaty. Unfortunately, at that time our people and congress -- and in this sense we are democratic -- did not support the agreement. I think this was not because they considered it technically wrong but because they had no trust in the Soviet Union.

There is a feeling in America, a certain distrust towards the Soviet Union, which, I believe, the Soviet Union should endeavor to dispel. We must do the same. However, it seems to us that during the past 10 years, during the period of detente, it was us who took concrete steps. We abolished compulsory military service. In the United States there is no army apart from a voluntary one. Our defense expenditure has fallen below five percent of the gross national product. This is the lowest proportion since 1939. We have only 300 thousand troops in Europe. President Carter abandoned the development of the B-1 new, long-range bomber. We have taken several concrete steps which must have indicated to the Soviet leadership that we are not endeavoring to gain military superiority and that we have no aggressive intentions.

During the same period we could say that the Soviet Union increased its military expenditure to 13 percent of the gross national product. Soviet military power was extended, the new missile systems were brought about and the possibility of a first strike was created. Then, in the course of the most recent years, Soviet troops were employed in Afghanistan, where what happened was not a peasant rebellion. And, in the sphere of foreign politics we witnessed manifestations which gave rise to concern. According to some people, this is why the SALT II treaty is not being ratified now.

[Zhurkin] I must say that what Mr Nimitz has said is a typical example of (?dual truth), when a country believes that it is right in everything and that it can consider the other side as guilty in everything. Let us, first of all, take the proposal according to which the Soviet Union must do something and then the United States will decide whether it has done the correct thing or not. I think that arms limitation is not a present with which the Americans or the Federal Republic rewards us; just as we do not intend it as a present for them. Arms limitation is the vital interest of every country. Let us compare the opinion held on this by the Soviet Union and the United States. The Soviet Union signed SALT II, about which Mr Nimitz spoke so beautifully a little while ago. Then the United States kicked over this treaty, in line with which the Soviet Union, by the way, would have had to destroy 250 delivery vehicles, not necessarily missiles. In practice, the United States would not have had to destroy any of her own.

Now, so as to return to Europe, President Reagan talks about a zero solution. You know, this whole thing resembles a proposal at a boxing match where one of the boxers is right-handed and the other is left-handed. The left-handed one suggests to his opponent: Let us reduce our armaments and fight in a more refined manner. Let us tie our right arms behind our backs and let us fight only with our left hands. Thus they suggest a balance to us, according to which the Soviet Union should dismantle part of its armament and in exchange for this, as a present, the United States will not expand its existing missile systems. In my opinion this approach is wrong and lacks objectivity I could bring up many examples of how the United States increased its military machine. The world is now thinking with fear of the one and a half trillion dollars which Secretary of Defense Weinberger is in such a hurry to try to spend. Let me not speak about this, after all, so much has been written about this that there is no point in wasting words on it.

I would like to add on the topic that Mr Bahr spoke about that the most important element of international security, of the strengthening of international security, is the spirit of compromise, the seeking of mutual concessions, the searching out of solutions which are acceptable to both sides. Naturally, this is very difficult to realize. After all, everyone is afraid for his own security. Thus, tremendous patience is needed.

Let us, however, return to the zero solution proposed by President Reagan. What has the Soviet Union done in recent times in this sphere? It proposed that the number of missiles, medium-range nuclear means, should be reduced to less than a third. However, they say that this is not enough. The Soviet Union proposed that Europe should be made completely nuclear-free, that is, that all nuclear weapons should be removed from here. We have not meanwhile received an answer to this proposal. In other words, we are constantly searching for solutions and taking steps towards the other side. If one of our proposals turns out to be unsuitable, we look for something else. Thus, we are searching, trying to find the possibilities for agreement.

But what do we see on the American side? Our knocking on the door is for nothing, all they have is President Reagan's zero solution, even though any intelligent person can recognize that this is unacceptable to us.

[Bahr] Well, I must say something here because I am afraid our viewers must be confused by the many arguments which have been voiced. They cannot distinguish and cannot decide who is right in the end. I have a feeling that my colleague Nimitz got into a difficult position because he believed in SALT and in the SALT agreement which has already been negotiated, of which the American Government said at the time that this agreement was correct. We still consider that it is correct. And if it were true that the Soviet Union has superiority as regards its other armaments, then, I am convinced, you and Cyrus Vance and the others would not have reached this SALT agreement. On this point I think that the previous American administration was in the right.

However, if I now turn to my colleague Zhurkin, I think there are a large number of issues on which, in my judgement, you also only presented a part of the truth. If you do not deploy more SS-20 on the European part of the Soviet Union, this does not mean anything whatsoever, as long as you keep deploying them beyond the Urals. The range of this fabulous missile is 4,500 kilometers, thus it is not at all necessary to deploy it to the west of the Urals in order that it should reach Western Europe. I think that one could go on throwing arguments about; the question, however, is what is it that we actually want to attain: What is the point of the negotiations? Perhaps we should talk about this question.

[Unidentified speaker] This is absolutely true.

[Zhurkin] It is said that the Soviet Union wants to deploy its missiles somewhere beyond the Urals. The Soviet Union's answer to that is, no, the largest part of the dismantled means must be destroyed. It is conceivable that a smaller proportion should be withdrawn somewhere else, behind mutually agreed lines. I stress, to a place that is jointly agreed and fixed in an agreement by the sides.

They say that the Soviet Union should cease the deployment of missiles. Our leader, Comrade Brezhnev, announced a few days ago that the Soviet Union had ordered a unilateral moratorium on the deployment of missiles.

[Nimetz] My own view is that we should stop announcing our proposals in public and, instead, they should be submitted to the appropriate negotiating forum by way of the diplomatic channels. Both sides should endeavor in Geneva to reduce the differences. I think that my government is ready to discuss sensible solutions and to argue in good faith in Geneva on medium-range theater weapons.

In my view the resumption of the SALT negotiations is also important and I hope that this can come about in the reasonably near future. I believe that it is possible to bring about a modified SALT agreement which is acceptable to both sides. I also believe that more emphasis should be put on the Vienna negotiations so that the solution of the problems connected with the growth of traditional armaments in central Europe should begin. I think that is these negotiations are pursued seriously by both sides and if a political atmosphere develops in which there is a serious intention to reach an agreement, then an agreement is possible.

The leaders of the FRG and Hungary have an important role in influencing us towards making progress in this sphere.

[Hadju] Janos Berecz, let me put a somewhat provocative question to you. In this country if one meets one's fellow citizens who are not professionally engaged in politics, at least this is my experience, many people ask: Is it not a fact that the Americans and NATO treat us as they do these days because they see that the socialist community has rather serious problems?

[Berecz] There have been periods when we did not face such problems and, nonetheless, they treated us in the same way. I would like to make three remarks. Firstly, we are compelled occasionally to make proposals publicly as well because there is such extensive propaganda about the Soviet danger, demonstrating it in Western Europe and in the United States, as if we had no sensible proposals, as if we did not want to reach an agreement, or as if the Soviet Union did not want to reach an agreement, as if it were incapable of accepting some sort of international norms. Consequently, at these times these proposals definitely reflect the sincere intention and endeavor towards agreement which permeates the policy of the socialist countries.

Secondly, I would say that in the Soviet Union there is a reservation towards the United States; there is a certain worry about it, but there is also sincere interest as well.

The United States is extremely mistrustful towards the Soviet Union and this has been so ever since 1917, with the exception of a few brief coalition years, although even then there was a certain reservation and mistrust. The Soviet Union will not change social systems so that the United States should grow greater trust in it. Let it try to show greater interest and to evaluate the thinking of the Soviet people and of the leadership.

Thirdly, regarding negotiations. Agreements must be reached. Now, we shall survive this damaging period and then we shall undertake once again, with great strength, the building of cooperation in Europe. We would not like it if this conduct, which often causes damage and which is unpleasant for the socialist countries, should exert a lasting influence on the fate of Europe.

[Hadju] Mr. Bahr, as regards surviving it, in the physical sense of the word, we hope we will. However, surviving it has a political meaning as well. For example, one can see precisely in your country, to be frank, with a certain concern, looking at it from here in Hungary, that the conservatives are once again on the advance and thus, possibly, they bring into question everything in Europe that the social-liberal coalition achieved in the 1970's.

[Bahr] I am not afraid of this. You are referring to the latest provincial elections. In my opinion the population there reacted only in the same way as in every other NATO country where there have been elections during the past year and a half. The economic problems are so serious everywhere in the world that the population, wherever elections are held, vote against the government in power. In other words, they voted against a socialist government in Norway, a conservative government in France: The opposition wins everywhere. To this extent something like this is happening in our country as well. However, in our country parliamentary elections are to be held only in 1984 and you can also take it that hopefully by then the situation will be different. At any rate, we, the FRG, and this is something you can be sure of, with the present government, the present coalition, will maintain our stand on behalf of the continuation of the policy of detente. For us this is not a tactical question but a matter of conviction, because there is no other perspective in Europe.

[Hadju] Thank you. But I hope you do not mind if I observe that today the FRG's trade relations with the socialist countries have diminished compared with the mid-seventies. Today, the atmosphere between the FRG and East Europe is much cooler than 5 or 6 years ago. Progress in the realization of various concrete plans has either slowed down or has stopped completely. We can read in the daily papers that now this plan will not be carried out, then another is taken off the agenda, and so on and so forth. What remains of the meaning of the word detente, its content?

[Bahr] Let me raise two points. First, the present world economic crisis affects not only the so-called capitalist countries but equally affects the so-called socialist countries. In other words, there is a risk that within each camp and between the camps trade exchange will diminish, and we can progress only if we make efforts on both sides for the reduction of the common dangers. Second, with the Soviet Union and some other countries we have embarked on a gas and pipeline project of immense dimensions. There have been attempts to dissuade us from this. We were not to be disuaded. France did not allow itself to be dissuaded either. We shall carry out the plan, bearing in mind what I have said. We need the economy, too, as one of the pillars of detente.

[Berecz] I want to intervene, because it is not a general fact that relations between the FRG and East Europe may lessen or regress, because in relations between Hungary and the FRG there is no regression in the economic field either -- I would even say that since the increase of disputes in Europe and the world there have been more contacts, too.

[Hadju] Mr Nimetz, may I ask you, after you plainly came out a short time ago in defense of the present U.S. administration, what is the difference today between the opinion of your political friends on international politics and the opinion of the Reagan administration? What would you do differently today?

[Nimetz] What would we do otherwise, now, is this what you ask?

[Hadju] Yes.

[Nimetz] Well, I think most of our differences are in economic policy, but this is not so interesting.

[Hadju] I was thinking mainly of foreign policy.

[Nimetz] I think our view of the Central American events is somewhat different from that of the President. We are disturbed by outside influences in Central America but in my view there is no doubt that in this part of the world the most important moving forces are the deepening social and economic problems of those societies. This is undoubtedly so in El Salvador, Guatemala and Nicaragua. I think that our talks with Panama have shown that we are capable of solving our problems with a small country, and that we can create more peaceful and, in my view, correct relationships in this region. I do not say that everything the administration is doing in that region is wrong, because I believe that the elections held in El Salvador recently can maybe provide the foundations of a more solid government. But I do not fully agree with the way our government has been acting there. And, of course, I would have ratified the SALT agreement. I note that both sides are observing SALT-II as if it had been ratified -- except of course for the Soviet Union not having reduced the number of missiles it would have to reduce were ratification to take place.

[Hadju] I would like to ask Vitaliy Vladimirovich, when you are speaking in Moscow about the chances of developing further international politics, what are your hopes for the coming 1 or 2 years? Because one had the experience in recent years that the response to Soviet initiatives has been generally negative, and it was added that it is all pure propaganda.

[Zhurkin] I want to say first of all that the international situation is very tense indeed and the solution of questions needs patience, more patience and patience again. The Soviet Union and the Soviet people are armed with this patience but we encounter many difficulties indeed, above all in our relations with the United States. Our relations with the United States are worse today than maybe for the whole post-war period. I would mention among the causes of this the increasing armaments of the United States and the fact that the Americans are giving assistance to reactionary forces intending to upset the present situation in Afghanistan, and I would mention the American plan of deploying medium-range missiles in Europe. And I could continue with the list.

At the same time, it is my personal conviction that the assertion stressed at the beginning of our conversation is true also in an absolute sense, in other words, there is no rational alternative to detente. And apart from detente there is no rational solution. However difficult, however painful it is to convince each other, to move the positions closer, and to search for compromises, this is still the only way, this is the only way out. It is for this reason that I am optimistic. I believe that there are realistic possibilities, first of all for us to attain a rational conclusion of the talks held in Geneva on the medium-range nuclear vehicles. I think that the United States will have to resume the talks on the limitation of strategic arms, in other words on SALT. There is every realistic possibility for us to also reap success in this field.

[Hadju] Herr Bahr, what was the foundation at the end of the sixties upon which you and your colleagues then built your conviction that a good compromise can be attained between East and West. In other words, what is fundamentally lacking today?

[Bahr] The situation today cannot be compared with the one at that time. Then we tried with the so-called Eastern treaties to ensure that the problems of the past should no longer bear upon us in the future. We have tried to close down Germany's terrible past, as far as this was possible for the lack of a peace treaty. This was the clearing of the base and then we had to build upon this and develop a policy that points into the future. We [word indistinct] this by saying that now it is the turn of armaments, now is the turn of the military field. Detente as a profession of faith was a nice thing, detente as the liquidation of the problems of the past is a nice matter but now all this must be complemented by military balance. It would lead too far, however, if I would now try to explain why we have not been able to progress in this field so far. There are many reasons: government changes, the oil price explosion, sicknesses, and so on. But I agree with Mr Zhurkin. We have not missed our chance yet. I believe that both sides know that the military potentials one is talking about are terrifying, that one must not break the contact in the question of the control of armaments, despite Afghanistan, despite Poland, despite all the developments which are going on in other parts of the world. This is what gives a glimmer of hope that humanity will not lose its common sense.

[Hadju] But do I understand you correctly if I interpret your words as saying that as long as there is no success in obtaining some kind of agreement in the control and reduction of armaments, we cannot succeed in returning to the main stream of the process of detente?

[Bahr] Yes, I believe that the continuation of detente depends on us taking the first concrete step, therefore concluding the first agreement in the field of arms limitations. The medium-range missiles are the most important. We must talk also about the aircraft systems. The second point is Vienna, and that we should continue the intercontinental dialogue, the SALT process; this is needed too. At least one thing is needed for the breakthrough.

[Hadju] Mr Mimetz, from Washington we hear in general that as long as Afghanistan and Poland remain as they are today, as long as in Central America, Soviet interference and Cuban interference -- as they call it -- does not cease, as long as in other regions of the world the so-called communist subversion does not cease, the Government of the United States does not see any possibility of progress in disarmament questions either. What is the priority, in fact?

[Nimetz] I believe the arms control process is obviously the most important process from the point of view of the survival of the world, at least as regards the superpowers and European security. The Polish situation and the Afghan situation unquestionably make it very difficult politically and strategically to make rapid progress in the sphere of arms control. These are regressions and sometimes it takes a long time to eliminate regression of this sort. I was in the State Department in Washington when we received news of Soviet forces entry into Afghanistan. I must tell you that many people in the administration simply did not believe it. This was because the use of Soviet forces in this way seemed inconceivable to many people. It evoked a reaction, a natural, political reaction. It is not possible to continue sitting at the table, to continue eating, drinking and making conversation when events like this occur. However, I believe that the SALT process is so important that it must continue, and in my opinion our government and people have a stake in it.

Finally, I would like to mention something else. There are many problems in the world which are independent of the differences between America and the Soviet Union. We live in a world in which there are 160 countries, where there is great instability, where overpopulation exerts a growing pressure and where the shortage of food and many other factors exert an influence which would be very difficult to overcome even if there were complete harmony between us. All this places a special responsibility on the Soviet leaders, but also on the American leaders, and, in general on the European leaders as well. We must cooperate wherever possible, even if there do remain differences between us. However, it is very difficult to achieve this at a time when tension is growing. For that reason, in my opinion, it is most important today to return to the path of mutual concessions.

[Zhurkin] I would like to add a brief remark to what Mr Nimetz has said. It seems to me that it would be very important for us to learn to treat each other as equal partners. Then we would refrain from setting preliminary conditions for the other side. The United States and certain others in the West do not like the Soviet assistance given to Afghanistan, to the Afghan people. However, perhaps it is unreasonable to link this with such a process of exceptional importance as arms limitation and reduction.

The same applies to the events in Poland. We regard what has happened in Poland as the beginning of Poland's salvation, as the averting of an approaching national catastrophe, the threat of civil war. Probably this is seen differently in the West. However, this cannot be sufficient reason to interrupt the most important, most vital central issue of our age, the negotiations on arms limitation and reduction, in other words, the process of normalizing relations between East and West.

[Hadju] How does all this appear at the present time at the political negotiating tables?

[Berecz] I would start by saying that at the political negotiating table we must really get rid of the argument that while such steps occur in Afghanistan one cannot calmly eat one's dinner, because the United States, or its ally, Israel, are giving us so many surprises that on this basis one would have lost the habit of eating. This, however, is not an argument as regards the manner in which we should approach matters. From the aspect of the political negotiating table it appears that greater mutual understanding is needed.

Last April I visited the FRG as a guest of the German Social Democratic Party. Naturally, we spoke a great deal about Poland last April. Our approaches differed but there were matters on which we formulated a joint responsibility. One such matter is the fact that Poland is a part of the socialist community. It is necessary to find a political solution for their problems and the development of the Polish situation exerts an influence on the whole of Europe, on European peace and security. The Poles should solve it themselves, this was one of the most important conditions.

The Poles did solve it themselves; not with direct political methods, but this is how they endeavored to create a possibility for improving the conditions of the increasingly exhausted political agreements, of social accord, because it was planned to push the country into a civil war. At that moment -- let me add, after an interval of 4 days -- there was such a fuss made in various parts of the world, primarily by the U.S. administration that it was completely beyond understanding why they should not accept it when Polish society itself took the step.

I would like to add to this that we do not regard this as a solution. We regard this only as the beginning of the solution, as the creation of the conditions for the solution. However, it is impossible to facilitate a solution like this, by immediately wanting to punish an entire people and its allies as well. At the negotiating table these matters must be discussed more calmly and, as hopes have been mentioned here, I would also like to tell you about my own hopes. First of all, I hope that the more weapons become alien to the people, the more people will come to oppose them.

Second, in the course of its history Europe has always had sufficient wisdom to find a way out and now Europe must find the way out of the situation, so that we are not pushed in the direction of limited nuclear war but toward the implementation of the Helsinki Final Act in all its aspects. Because it must not happen that on the one hand one calls others to account for human rights, while diminishing economic relations -- thus, I repeat, in the direction of its implementation in all of its aspects. And the two great powers should sit at the greatest number of negotiating tables on the greatest number of issues.

[Bahr] There is no solution in Poland at present. What is happening in Poland today is nothing more than that the development of matters have been brought under control. The solution, that is, going on along the road of reforms and the revoking of the state of emergency, or martial law, has not yet come about. As regards the second point, I am in full agreement with you. I could say you took the words out of my mouth. I think that for our countries and for a few other countries it would not cause any concern whatever agreement came about between America and the Soviet Union.

[Hadju] One has the impression at present that the Government of the United States, which previously had serious problems primarily in various parts of the world, in Southeast Asia and Africa, is to some extent endeavoring to ensure that the conflicts should be sharpest in Europe because this is how the Western Europeans can best be persuaded to practice alliance loyalty more reliably. Would you dispute this picture?

[Nimetz] I would disagree if I understand your question correctly. We obviously are not trying to create tension in Europe and in my opinion this would be tragic for Europe. As regards our allies, there are many differences within our system of alliance, between the friendly countries, and since these are democratic countries, these come into the open. Indeed, when we move outside the fundamental question of European security in order to survey the problems of the other parts of the world, then we often meet differing interests, differing attitudes, differing approaches to the problems. We are now talking about central Europe and for that reason the European balance appears as extremely important. But the fact is that since the end of the Second World War there has not been a war in Europe, what is more, this period is one of the longest periods of peace in Europe, particularly in this part of Europe, since the 19th century. However, there have been many wars on the other continents of the world and as I have mentioned already, instability has been constant. In my opinion we should return to the United Nations Charter. This was formulated in 1944, in an optimistic period and it is a very good document and perhaps our leaders should devote an hour of their time to reading the UN Charter at leisure and think about how its prescriptions, such as the one on noninterference, could be more consistently realized. Then we could devote a part of our energies to the developmental problems of the world. In that case we, the Soviet Union, Hungary and the FRG could reduce our defense budgets and could utilize our financial resources more sensibly. As you see, I am also an optimist.

[Hadju] When I posed this question to Mr Nimetz, if I am right, you smiled, Mr Bahr.

[Bahr] Well, I do not think that reference to the UN Charter would take us any further. I think at the time when the UN Charter was formulated the world was relatively simple. At last Nazism was conquered and people had an image of a world in which accord between America and the Soviet Union, as well as the other victorious countries, appeared to promise eternal peace. Instead of this, what we see today is that first the cold war broke out then we recognized that the cold war could not be continued any longer, that it would lead to destruction; then came detente.

Detente did not bring what certain people had expected from it. At present some people believe that once again the ideological struggle must be placed in the forefront. It would be fatal if they really did that. This is why we must return to detente. This, however, will not happen if we just refer to the UN Charter. This is a good thing but detente can be continued only if we eliminate, step by step, the most dangerous points, that is, the mad arms race, the lunatic stockpiling of arms which can never be used. In my opinion, this is what we must try to do.

[Hadju] I think, dear debating partners, esteemed viewers, that this is the point, the statement, which the participants in this conversation this evening can accept without reservation, beyond the differences in view, and for the time being, visibly [words indistinct] insoluble problems which we registered in this conversation, even if with patience and mutual understanding and respect for each other. Thank you for coming to Budapest and for participating in this conversation this evening.

MSZMP'S OVARI INTERVIEWED ON EDUCATION

LD112242 Budapest Television Domestic Service in Hungarian 1700 GMT 11 Apr 82

[Interview with Miklos Ovari, Politburo member and secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, with unidentified reporter on "The Week" program -- live or recorded]

[Text] [Question] It was 10 years ago that the MSZMP Central Committee last dealt with this issue in a comprehensive way. Why was it placed on the agenda now?

[Answer] Public opinion shows a great interest in education, which is natural; after all, almost every Hungarian citizen knows someone in his immediate environment who has something to do with education. It is also well known that debates about the problems of schools have multiplied in recent times. I would say that this, too, is natural. Indeed, we wanted there to be debates about these issues in the interests of the good preparation of political decisions and of laying the foundations for the measures taken by the state.

Of course, there are also critical remarks, indeed, critical remarks that are justified. Everyone should learn from these critical observations. However, I would like to add that on occasions unjust criticisms are also leveled against schools. As a result of all this, there is also some uncertainty -- both among teachers and among parents -- and this uncertainty is not good. This, too, has been a reason for establishing a standpoint on the most important issues.

[Question] A decade is long enough in terms of time to enable a balance sheet to be drawn up on the 1982 Central Committee resolution on educational policy and on the time that has passed since. What was the view of the Central Committee?

[Answer] It was the view of the Central Committee that the conceptual message of its 1972 resolution remains valid today and will for a long time. On the whole I would say that education has made progress in the wake of the 1972 resolution. This can be backed up by quantitative data, too. There has been a quantitative development that was by no means bad. Let me mention just one or two figures from among these. In 1972 there were kindergarten provisions for 62 percent; today that stands at 91 percent. General school education is completed by 95 percent by the age of 16 and 93 percent of these go on receiving some form of secondary school education. I believe that these are fine quantitative results. Even in the more difficult economic conditions we have succeeded in ensuring that general schools should be given a primary place in development.

However, we can also talk about substantive development. We all know, as parents or relations, that there are a great many problems with new syllabuses and textbooks. Nonetheless, I may say that on the whole these new syllabuses and textbooks will become suitable for work of a higher quality and standard after the necessary corrections have been made. Indeed, some of them are already suitable for this.

[Question] Besides the achievements, the last 10 years have also brought a great number of problems. Some of these were acute problems, and there are other problems that are still awaiting a solution. Could we hear about these, too?

[Answer] Of course, we need to recognize the achievements so that we may then go on to talk about the problems with appropriate severity. There have been delays, some confusion and measures that have not been clearly thought out in the implementation of the 1972 resolution. One of the major experiences of the last 10 years is that schools cannot make too frequent [word indistinct] changes. Education needs a certain measure of stability.

Another problem concerned the issue of overburdening -- or more exactly, unnecessary overloading -- which was justly criticized by the 1972 resolution. The struggle against unnecessary overloading led on occasions to low-quality expectations, even though this was against the spirit, the letter and the intention of the 1972 resolution.

[Question] There is a way in which low standards are contrasted with overloading. Is that valid?

[Answer] This is a false antithesis, in my view, because it is overloading that gives rise to poor standards. If a student is overburdened then he has no time left for independent work and thinking. The same also works in reverse. Failure to demand high standards gives rise to overloading. If we try to solve every problem by increasing the number of lessons and the study material then this leads to overloading. We should overcome this false dilemma.

Similarly, it was one of the intentions of the 1972 resolution to raise to a higher standard the more backward schools. This was a correct endeavor. However, in some places, and not everywhere, this has led to a form of leveling. I do not believe that socialist society needs to have uniform schools. It is my conviction that there is a need in a socialist society also for a greater number of outstanding schools and there is a need also for excellent scholarly teachers. This does not contradict the principle of equality.

[Question] I am pleased that you have talked about teachers because public opinion has dealt with very few professions and vocations to the same extent that it has discussed teachers, their position and opportunities. How does the Central Committee see the development of their fate and whether they will like their tasks in the future?

[Answer] The Central Committee spoke with great appreciation about the work of teachers, not only in the document but also in the discussion. The work of teachers accounts for a great deal of the results mentioned earlier. It is the conviction of the Central Committee that the working conditions of teachers should be improved and that the prestige of teaching work should be enhanced. We know, of course, that prestige cannot be decreed by a resolution: Prestige can be obtained through good work. It is precisely for this reason that it is important that the work of education and instruction carried out at the school should receive a primary place in the appraisal of the teacher's work. It is the task of the leadership and the social organizations to create the conditions needed for this. This includes the development of democracy at the schools, which is made up of many constituent parts if we do not want it to become a mere slogan.

PROTOCOL WITH CZECHOSLOVAKIA SIGNED 9 APR

LD092212 Budapest MTI in English 1733 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Text] Budapest, 9 Apr (MTI) -- The 21st session of the Hungarian-Czechoslovak Cultural and Educational Working Committee ended on Friday in Budapest with the signing of a protocol. The Hungarian delegation was led by Deputy Minister of Culture Ferenc Ratkai, the Czechoslovak by Deputy Foreign Minister Dr Dusan Spacil.

At the session the sides exchanged views about the state of cultural, educational and scientific cooperation between the two countries, evaluated the 25-year-old activity of the Hungarian-Czechoslovak joint committee of historians, as well as cooperation in fine arts. They mutually informed each other about the results of extracurricular education. They stated with satisfaction that relations are developing in a substantial way.

The leader of the Czechoslovak delegation was received by Mihaly Kornidesz, department head of the HSWP Central Committee, by Minister of Culture Imre Pozgay, and he held talks with Deputy Foreign Minister Istvan Roska.

The delegation left Budapest on Friday.

FOREIGN MINISTER PUJA ENDS VISIT TO KAMPUCHEA

LD081108 Budapest MTI in English 1024 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 8 Apr (MTI) -- Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja paid an official, friendship visit to the People's Republic of Kampuchea between April 5 and 8 at the invitation of Kampuchean Foreign Minister Hun Sen.

The Hungarian FM was received by Heng Samrin, secretary general of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, and Premier Chan Si.

In the course of the FMs' talks, marked by a cordial and friendly atmosphere, they surveyed current international issues, as well as the state of the relations between the two countries and the opportunities for their development.

The parties stated with satisfaction that the cooperation between the People's Republic of Hungary and the People's Republic of Kampuchea had developed favourably in the spirit of the Hungarian-Kampuchean communique signed in Budapest on November 27, 1980.

They condemned imperialist schemes aimed at increasing international tension and hindering the settlement of issues through negotiations. The Hungarian side expressed solidarity with the efforts of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party and the government and people of the People's Republic of Kampuchea for eliminating the severe consequences of the past. It took up the cause of the People's Republic of Kampuchea to occupy her deserved place in the UN and other international organizations which is still held by the Pol Pot clique that represented nobody's interest.

Frigyes Puja invited Hun Sen for an official, friendship visit to Hungary. The invitation was accepted with thanks.

COVERAGE OF PUJA'S VISIT TO KAMPUCHEA 5-8 APR

For Phnom Penh Domestic Service and SPK coverage of the visit to Kampuchea by Frigyes Puja, including talks with Heng Samrin, Council of State chairman and general secretary of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee; Chan Si, Council of Ministers chairman; and Hun Sen, foreign minister; and the signing of a cooperation accord and joint communique, see the Kampuchea sections of the 6 April Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

LEADERS GREET DPRK COUNTERPARTS ON REELECTION

LD083048 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] Hungarian leaders have sent a greetings telegram to the DPRK leaders on the occasion of their reelection. The telegram, addressed to President Kim Il-song, Premier Yi Chong-ok and Supreme People's Assembly Chairman Hwang Chang-yop, was signed by Pal Losonczi, Gyorgy Lazar and Antal Apro.

MEETING TO PREPARE FOR MOSCOW CHURCH CONFERENCE

AU091104 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 8 Apr 82 p 5

[MTI report: "The Meeting Preparing the Peace Conference of World Reglions Has Ended"]

[Text] A 2-day meeting of the international press secretariat of the peace conference of world religions concluded in Budapest on Wednesday. Informational tasks connected with the world meeting to be held, in the spirit of the struggle against a nuclear catastrophe, in May in Moscow were discussed at the meeting. Participating in the meeting were representatives of various catholic - including Roman Catholic, Orthodox and Protestant -- Jewish, Muslim and Buddhist religious communications organizations from 10 countries and 4 continents.

Following the conclusion of the meeting, members of the press secretariat met with Hungarian and foreign journalists at the press information center. They said, among other things: The international situation was analyzed at the meeting, with particular regard to what social peace forces, including peace movements and the religious masses, can do to defend peace, reduce tension and develop and consolidate an atmosphere of detente and trust. It was discuss . how the press and mass communications media can most effectively support restraining the arms race and efforts directed at disarmament and what role is played in this respect by the religious information organs. Pitirim, Archbishop of Volokalamsk, head of the publishing office of the Russian Orthodox Church, briefed the participants on preparations for the May peace conference and informative tasks related to them. Almost 350 church figures from all continents and all parts of the world are expected in Moscow. At the conference, planned to last 5 days, Partriach Pimen, the host, who is the head of the Russian Orthodox Church, will give a lecture on church efforts toward avoiding a nuclear catastrophe. The Hungarian churches and religious sects will be represented by a high-level delegation at the conference.

Accompanied by other leaders of the press secretariat, Archbishop Pitirim visited Cardinal Archbishop Dr Laszlo Lekai, primate of the bench of Hungarian Catholic bishops, and Bishop Dr Tibor Bartha, president of the Synod of the Hungarian Reformed Church and the Ecumenical Council of the Hungarian Churches. Dr Tibor Bartha held a reception in honor of the participants in the meeting.

SOLIDARITY RADIO BEGINS BROADCASTING 12 APR

NC121920 Paris AFP in English 1918 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Text] Warsaw, 12 Apr (AFP) -- A pirate radio broadcast by the disbanded Solidarity independent trade union grouping came on the airwaves here shortly after 9 P.M. (1900 GMT).

Leaflets had announced earlier this month that the broadcast would take place.

At the beginning of the broadcast, the announcer asked listeners to switch their lights off and on three times to confirm good reception.

The broadcast started off with the words "Here is Radio Solidarnosc (Solidarity)".

Then a woman's voice declared: "We shall fight together for the liberation of the people who are interned, for human dignity and for the rebirth of our union".

The broadcast ended after eight minutes. There was no interference. Another broadcast was promised for April 30.

A man and a woman spoke in turn, explaining that this was just a test broadcast that would be followed ultimately by regular transmissions.

They called on listeners to commemorate tomorrow's four-month anniversary of the Polish state of siege by turning their lights off from 9-9:30 P.M.

The announcers said their voices should be taped so that listeners could recognize them in future, just in case any attempt was made to use the same waveband for "diversionary broadcasts".

Sources close to Solidarity said the broadcast was taped in advance and was to have been sent out on four home-made transmitters working automatically off car batteries.

PAP REPORTS COMMUNIQUE ON JARUZELSKI CSSR VISIT

LD061528 Warsaw PAP in English 1400 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] Warsaw, 6 Apr (PAP) -- A joint communique published here today on the official visit of friendship paid to Czechoslovakia yesterday by the Polish party-state delegation led by the PUWP CC First Secretary, Prime Minister, Chairman of the Martial Council of National Redemption General Wojciech Jaruzelski, underscores cordiality of the talks held in Prague and new possibilities for bilateral cooperation.

"Both delegations in a cordial and friendly atmosphere," states the communique, "discussed a wide range of issues of Polish-Czechoslovak cooperation, evaluated its current state and prospects for development and exchanged views on current international issues.

"During the talks both sides voiced their resolution to further develop and strengthen the fraternal friendship and all-around cooperation between the PUWP and the CPCZ, between the Polish People's Republic and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the nations of both countries on the principles of socialist internationalism."

"Both sides stressed the signigicance of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between the Polish People's Republic and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic for a broader expansion of their comprehensive relations."

"Both delegations confirmed that Poland and Czechoslovakia closely cooperating with the Soviet Union and other states of the socialist community shall further actively act in favor of consolidating the unity, cohesion and defensive capability of the Warsaw Treaty.

"Poland and Czechoslovakia shall strive to further expand and deepen economic cooperation within the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, using all the possibilities of the international division [words indistinct] and in order to better supply material and cultural needs of the working people.

[Words indistinct] concerning the current situation in the [word indistinct] (?countries) and on the international arena.

Wojciech Jaruzelski stated that the PUWP was continuing the line of its 9th PUWP Congress and resolutions of the 7th PUWP CC plenary meeting, aimed to consolidate the party unity on the principles of Marxism-Leninism, overcome the crisis and build a strong socialist Poland. Gustav Husak expressed full support for actions taken by the Martial Council of National Redemption.

"Both sides voiced their resolute will to develop and deepen all-round relations in all spheres.

"Both delegations deem the strengthening of relations between the PUWP and CPCZ based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism to be the fundamental premise of further dynamic development of friendly cooperation between both states and their nations. With this aim in mind they will continue to develop cooperation and exchange of experience between party organs and authorities, contacts between cities and voivodships, between political parties and social organizations of both countries."

Particular attention was devoted to problems of further development of economic cooperation and mutual trade. Both sides acknowledged with satisfaction that within the framework of utilizing Polish idle production capacities, especially in machine, electrical, light, and chemical industries and in metallurgy, a number of new initiatives had been taken and concrete undertaking for the present year had been agreed which surpass the originally assumed scale and serve to systematically strengthen integration ties within the CEMA.

The talks showed full unanimity of the presented evaluations of international issues. Both sides stated that the rising international tension, caused by the adventurist course of the U.S. policy, poses a serious threat to international peace and security.

Both sides "firmly condemned the interference by the U.S. and other NATO states in Poland's internal affairs because this is incompatible with the generally accepted norms of international law, the U.N. Charter and the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. The discriminative restrictions applied by the U.S. against Poland and the USSR are flagrant blackmail and aim to undermine the principles of peaceful cooperation among states.

"Both sides stated that the present situation in the world is complicated and alarming. This is the result of the activity of NATO and especially of the U.S. military-industrial circles.

"Poland and Czechoslovakia together with other allied states and in keeping with the wishes of the world public opinion have been consistently coming out against confrontation, against the stepping up of tension and further armaments."

"Both states actively support the peace programme for the 1980s announced at the 26th CPSU Congress as well as other constructive proposals of the USSR and other states of the socialist community aimed at eliminating the threat of war and consolidating peace. They have highly assessed the Soviet far-ranging proposals announced by the CPSU CC Secretary-General and Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Leonid Brezhnev.

"Within their activity in the sphere of foreign policy Poland and Czechoslovakia together with other fraternal states will take efforts aimed at a constructive development of the situation in the world. This particularly refers to Europe which since 1945 has been living through a period of peace based on international accords and agreements confirming the results of World War II and post-war development in Europe.

"Both sides stressed the importance of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. "Attempts to exploit the Madrid forum by the U.S. and some NATO states to interfere into Poland's internal affairs are clearly contrary to the CSCE Final Act.

"Both states consider the NATO decision to deploy new nuclear weapons and medium-range missiles in some West European states to be incompatible with the interests of nations in Europe and all over the world.

The sides come out in favor of urgent resumption of dialogue between the USSR and the USA on the limitation of strategic arms, in concordance with the USSR's proposals. The Polish and Czechoslovak delegations expect that Western participants in the Vienna negotiations on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe will give a constructive reply to the draft agreement recently submitted by Poland on behalf of the socialist states -- direct participants in the negotiations. Poland and Czechoslovakia declare themselves in favour of increasing the activity of all international meetings dealing with problems of armaments limitation and disarmament, the Geneva Disarmament Committee included.

Both delegations expressed the conviction that the official visit of Poland's party-state delegation to Czechoslovakia, which passed in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding, will contribute to a further consolidation of fraternal cooperation of the two states and their nations.

General Secretary of the CPCZ, President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic Gustav Husak, has been invited to pay an official visit of friendship to the Polish People's Republic. The invitation has been accepted.

KHARAVYI INTERVIEWS FOREIGN MINISTER CZYREK

NC111137 Nicosia KHARAVYI in Greek 11 Apr 82 p 1

[By special correspondent Kh. Kharalambous]

[Text] Warsaw -- Mr J. Czyrek, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and Central Committee secretary as well as Polish foreign minister, has reiterated his country's support for the Cypriot Government's efforts toward a just Cyprus solution. He also stressed that an independent and nonaligned Cyprus would be a factor for peace in the area and Europe in general.

We met with the Polish foreign minister in Warsaw and, answering a relevant question from KHARAVYI, he specifically said:

"Poland supports the position for the existence of an independent, sovereign, territorially integral and nonaligned republic of Cyprus. The problem existing in Cyprus must be solved through talks between the communities -- Greeks and Turks -- without any foreign intervention and, particularly, without military intervention.

"We have expressed our support for the Cypriot Government's efforts directed toward such a solution -- that is, through an agreement between the communities based on the principle of equal rights and equal obligations toward their republic. Of course, we support Cyprus as an independent and nonaligned republic. We believe that only as such can Cyprus be a factor for peaceful coexistence in the area and Europe in general."

Answering another question on Polish-Greek relations, the Polish foreign minister said:

"We have good bilateral economic and political relations with Greece." We stand for the expansion of these relations to the benefit of our two peoples and world peace in general. We particularly appreciate the Greek Government's realistic stand which did not share the NATO and EEC decisions concerning the imposition of economic sanctions on Poland.

Such a stand constitutes a contribution to the development of friendship and cooperation between the two countires and peoples."

Asked about the proposals for nuclear-free zones in Europe, Mr Czyrek noted that Poland has also made a similar proposal and added:

"At the latest meeting of the Foreign Ministers Council in Bucharest, the socialist member-countries of the Warsaw Pact unanimously expressed their readiness to withdraw nuclear weapons from Europe. Realization of this proposal would also constitute the most effective step toward reducing the danger of thermonuclear war on our continent."

Concerning the Madrid conference and the ruining of its second phase by the United States and other NATO countries, under the pretext of the Polish events, Mr Jozef Czyrek gave us the following answer:

At the Madrid conference, our country resolutely rejected the attempts to interfere in its internal affairs. We did everything possible to save the conference to ensure the continuation of the process towards detente. We hope that by November the United States and NATO will revise their unreasonable stand so that there the climate of confrontation and propaganda campaign that these countries imposed in Madrid will not continue. A turn must be made toward the constructive and concrete suggestions for the working out of a final document of the conference including the agreement to convene a conference for military detente and disarmament in Europe. We will do everything possible so that the next phase of the Madrid conference follows this course.

Commenting on the position of the Italian and Spanish Communist Parties which have criticized the measures of the Polish authorities, Mr Jozef Czyrek, as a member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, said:

"We have been amazed by this stand, and we denounce it. The leaders of these parties adopted the well-known positions without listening to our own arguments. For instance, on 13 December, on instructions from the PZPR, our ambassador in Rome requested a meeting with PCI representatives to explain the reasons which compelled us to declare martial law. But he was not received. We consider such a stand to be strange when a communist party formulates its appraisals and positions not on the basis of explanations given by the fraternal party but on the basis of reports by the bourgeois mass information media. We express our regrets for this policy by the PCI. Our stand on this issue was outlined at the Seventh PZPR Central Committee Plenum, in Comrade Jaruzelski's speech at the plenum, and in a series of articles by the Polish press. Rejecting the unfounded allegations and accusations by the PCI, we believe that the time will come when the Italian comrades have the correct understanding of the measures we have adopted. We do not pursue interruption of our relations with the PCI, nor do we wish the events in our country to become the cause for a split in the world communist movement. We believe the question of unity within the workers and communist movement is of primary importance. I believe that with our persistent work, as is also proved by historic experience, it will become possible to overcome the difficulties we are facing today."

FINANCE MINISTER DISCUSSES COUNTRY'S SITUATION

PAP Interviews Krzak

LD121808 Warsaw PAP in English 1700 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Text] Warsaw, 12 Apr (PAP) -- Polish Finance Minister Marian Krzak has stated in his interview for PAP that Western bankers should appreciate Poland's efforts at repaying its huge debt to the West instead of hampering these endeavors, because this cannot solve anything.

Evaluating the course of Poland's negotiations with Western governments and banks the finance minister said that "last year's negotiations were held at a time of enormous uncertainty about the development of the economic and political situation in Poland. This made the talks considerably hard for us.

"The agreement signed with banks in Frankfurt closed the chapter of 1981 and set the principles for refinancing our instalments due in that year. Still, we wanted to settle this issue with our (Western) partners by way of agreement so as to give Poland's economy an opportunity for normal work (without putting on it the excessive burden of frequent repayments of debt), fully guaranteeing a gradual fulfilment of our commitments. This however requires cooperation, including credit cooperation that allows for the financing of exports, for instance.

"We made a great effort ourselves to repay the 1981 interest despite the terrible disruptions in our production that occurred chiefly because of Poland's social situation after August 1980. Therefore our partners should appreciate it instead of making the situation more difficult, because this cannot solve anything. As concerns our side, the only solution for the difficult financial situation in the close and long run is to work consistently to increase our exports.

"Poland's financial situation has unquestionably improved. Current estimates show that the excess of money over merchandise on the market has greatly narrowed. We must do everything to prevent it from reemerging. The enterprises' sales revenues are higher than costs, while last year they were in the red.

"Some branches of economy have not managed to liquidate the deficit yet. Subsidies are still needed in bakery and food production - especially, meat, butter, milk as well as coal mining and transport - particularly public transport, agriculture services etc. According to our estimates, state subsidies for industry and agriculture will amount this year to some 500 billion zlotys, which is relatively less than previously but still makes quite a sum. Simultaneously, on the income side we will not get enough revenues to offset the expenditures.

"Despite the industry's complaints about high taxation, the system is not aggressive. To the contrary, it is too tolerant for the times in which we happen to live and work. Initial estimates show that the state budget will take in 40 percent, at the most, of the profits earned by the enterprises. In comparison, the Hungarian budget collects from the enterprises about 60 percent, and the Hungarians think it is too little.

"Unfortunately, the draft budgets presented to the finance ministry do not solve thoroughly the issue of balance. It is the biggest problem. We shall propose some cures, though, actually, the key to the problem lies in the activity of the enterprises," said Finance Minister Marian Krzak.

More on Krzak

LD121448 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Text] Minister of Finance Marian Krzak, has given an interview to PAP in which he said, among other things, that the state's financial situation has undoubtedly improved relative to last year. The current data shows that the inflation gap has been bridged to a considerable extent. Enterprises have had surpluses and revenue has exceeded costs. It can be said that the state budget is undergoing transformations similar to those of almost every Polish family. This is a provisional period indeed, since, for the time being, the situation regarding expenditure and incomes is not completely clear. Everything points to the fact that it will continue to be very difficult to balance the budget. It is not possible to curtail the overwhelmingly larger proportion of spending. Frequently, rather than going down, it goes up considerably. This is connected with higher prices and also higher wages. Among other things, it applies to education, health protection, social benefits and public services.

Minister Krzak is of the opinion that our tax system is not as severe as producers picture it. For instance, the Hungarian budget takes about 60 percent of the profits made by enterprises. As for the Polish budget, the most that it will take will be 40 percent.

The minister of finance announced that a draft document dealing with the issue of countervailing tax [podatek wyrownawczy] is being compiled. It is proposed that the (?level) from which the tax applies should be changed from Z144,000 to Z228,000 on an annual scale. At the same time, the principle of universality of countervailing tax will be introduced.

LORANC COMMENTS ON CHANGES IN PROGRAMMING

LD122200 Warsaw PAP in English 2018 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Text] Warsaw, 12 Apr (PAP) -- "It is a fact that Polish radio and television programming is approaching stability. There are already four radio and two television channels in operation, and the radio Polonia beams its programmes abroad in 13 languages," said head of the Polish Radio and TV Committee, Wladyslaw Loranc in his interview for PAP.

"Over the past three months we have reviewed the shape and the formula of radio and television programmes. The radio programmes on various channels have been more clearly differentiated so that each of them has now a more distinct character," stated Wladyslaw Loranc.

Referring to key tasks of Polish radio and TV programmes, he pointed out that "they should facilitate two kinds of dialogue: one -- within the society itself, and the other -- between the society and authorities. I would like to lay special emphasis on the former because I get the impression that the dialogue between the society and authorities attracts a lot of attention in our public [words indistinct] The indispensability of the dialogue within the society should also be recognized. It is the only road to create the opportunity for deeper understanding of the genesis, the form (?and the) effects of the crisis. "Adopting such a general point of view, we wish to concentrate in our everyday practice on two vast areas. One is the evaluation of the experience of the 1970s, an attempt at probing into the causes of the crisis to find a way out of it. Another issue deals with the situation in the country between August 1980 and December 1981. This issue is highly interesting to every Pole who is nagged by the question whether by yielding to the demagogic rhetoric of those willing to catch up with Japan, we have not lost a big chance for agreement, for reforms, for the socialist renewal," said Wladyslaw Loranc.

MINISTRY INTRODUCES NEW FOREIGN EXCHANGE SYSTEM

LD122112 Warsaw PAP in English 2010 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Text] Warsaw, 12 Apr (PAP) -- The Foreign Trade Ministry has granted some industrial plants the right to open their own hard currency accounts for some hard currency earned by their exports. The plants are expected to purchase imported materials and spare parts with it.

The move is part of the implementation of the principles of economic reform. Until now all the foreign exchange revenues of an enterprise were kept by the state, which also assigned amounts of foreign currency to meet the enterprise's needs, but there did not have to be any relationship between the two figures. The aim of the new principle is to encourage a growth of exports.

The percentage of export earnings to be put at the disposal of the manufacturers depends on the relation between imports necessary for production and exports in 1980. Thus, the Nowotki diesel engines factory in Warsaw will receive 15 per cent of the value of its exports, the Warsaw TV factory -- 20 per cent, and the FSO car factory in Warsaw -- 30 per cent.

PAPER SCORES RFE, OTHER 'MEDDLING' IN TU DEBATE

LD091240 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0900 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Text] [No dateline received] Western radio stations, particularly Radio Free Europe, the BBC, Voice of America, Deutschlandfunk and Radio France Inter, have found a new pretext for meddling in Poland's internal affairs, TRYBUNA LUDU writes.

They are now devoting much attention to the debate in our country on the subject of the future of the trade union movement. They are trying -- without being invited — to take part in it in order to exploit it for their own purposes, which have nothing to do with the real interests of Poles.

There is a noticeable similarity between the subjects and arguments being used by the various radio stations. You thus gain the impression that they are participating in a centralized and coordinated operation.

These radio stations are trying to distort the nature and meaning of the reflections concerning the prospects of the trade union movement in Poland. They are circulating the opinion, for instance, that there is no need to discuss the future of the trade unions, since "the authorities already have their own conception of it." In the discussions of the professional representation of the working people, the "trade unionists" from the Western radio stations do not want to see the various currents and various tendencies. The Western radio stations reproach the Polish authorities for not wanting trade union members to engage in opposition political activity. Free Europe and France Inter for example, would like our trade union movement to represent a force that would "dictate terms" and deny the basic principles of the system and of the unions, TRYBUNA LUDU continues.

This, of course, is what they say in their Polish-language broadcasts. For domestic consumption the Western radio stations proclaim the slogans of public calm and oppose strikes. The Poles, on the other hand, are urged to "protest," "resist," "go slow" and so forth. They do not conceal, TRYBUNA LUDU writes in conclusion, that what they are mainly interested in is sowing chaos, unrest and counterrevolutionary feeling in our country.

MBFR AMBASSADOR PRZYGODZKI DISCUSSES TALKS

LD091519 Warsaw PAP in English 1425 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Text] Vienna, 9 Apr (PAP) -- Ambassador Stanislaw Przygodzki, Poland's representative to the Vienna negotiations, granted an interview to PAP Vienna correspondent Franciszek Malinowski at the end of the 26th round of the disarmament negotiations in which delegations of seven socialist and 12 NATO countries have been jointly searching for possibilities to reach agreement on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in this neuralgic point of Europe.

"The dominating theme of the 26th round of the Vienna negotiations was presentation by the Polish delegation on behalf of the USSR, the GDR, Czechoslovakia and Poland of a draft agreement on mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments as well as accompanying measures in central Europe, in the first stage," said Ambassador Przygodzki.

The draft produced by the socialist countries takes into account the standpoint of the Western partners on many essential points. A truly compromise formula, the draft at the same time incorporates all elements essential for reaching first stage agreement, including a set of means safeguarding effective control of implementation of reduction moves and those helping to strengthen confidence, said the ambassador. Unfortunately, judging by the to date reactions of the NATO states, their interest in reaching agreement is only verbal because they are putting forth unrealistic demands inconsistent with the principle of equality and undiminished security of the parties concerned. Even more disturbing is the fact that, while shirking businesslike substantive discussion on the socialist draft presented, the NATO countries are preparing and putting into effect farreaching plans to rebuild their military potential, including that in central Europe, in an effort to change the existing approximate military equilibrium between the Warsaw Treaty and NATO. But we are not losing hope that in the end the sense of realism will prevail and so will the perception that all the participants have a common interest in building more stable foundations for a peaceful development of nations on our continent, said Ambassador Przygodzki.

On its part, the Polish delegation to the Vienna negotiations will continue to do everything possible to help bring about the earliest possible conclusion of the agreement. Our perseverance, determination and indispensable patience will not be wanting.

Personally, I consider it a fairly optimistic sign that there has been a rapid surge of social opposition to the rising arms spiral, mounting unproductive expenditure and an ever so distinct spectre of military confrontation, said Ambassador Przygodzki.

CONSTRUCTION MINISTRY DELEGATION VISITS MOSCOW

LD091946 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Text] A delegation from the Ministry of Construction and Construction Materials Industry headed by Minister Tadeusz Opolski and including Lt Gen Sebastian Strzalkowski, an official from the Committee for the Defense of Poland, has been visiting Moscow at the invitation of the Soviet Government. Talks have been held with the deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers State Committee for Construction Affairs and with the minister of power and electrification, the minister of the construction materials industry, the minister [as heard] of the construction of enterprises department of the Construction Materials Industry Ministry, the minister of the construction of petroleum and gas industry enterprises and the deputy minister of the construction of heavy industry enterprises.

Bilateral economic and scientific-technical cooperation in the sphere of construction and of the construction materials industry as well as expansion of the part played by Polish organizations in the construction of power engineering projects in the Soviet Union, including atomic power stations, crude oil and natural gas pipelines and projects belonging to the construction materials industry were discussed. Directions of further activity aimed at exploiting the idle production capacities in Poland in the form of assistance by the Soviet side in acquiring raw and other materials and of trade were also determined. The directions for enhancing scientific-technical cooperation were also discussed.

TRYBUNA LUDU ON SOVIET-POLISH COOPERATION TALKS

LD130850 Warsaw PAP in English 0804 GMT 13 Apr 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 13 Apr (PAP) -- Commenting on decisions reached at the 24th Session of the Inter-Governmental Polish-Soviet Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation which met in Warsaw, TRYBUNA LUDU wrote:

"The agreements reached in Warsaw broaden the hitherto scope of cooperation and create conditions to ease the difficulties experienced by the Polish economy. They hold out a real chance and create premises for halting the regression, restoring the equilibrium and economic stabilisation. They provide detailed solutions based on the general decisions reached during the Moscow visit paid by the party and state delegation headed by General Wojciech Jaruzelski, during talks held with the Svoiet leader Leonid Brezhnev."

"Equally, and even more important than the short-term effects, will be the long-term results of the already adopted and those still negotiated agreements," stated TRYBUNA LUDU.

"The three aims we want to achieve are: to take advantage of the outlets offered by the fraternal countries, including, above all, the extensive Soviet market which can absorb our products, create conditions for a stable, long-term development resistant to fluctuations in world economics and, last but not least, to reduce dependance on imports from capitalist countries.

"The idea is to revert to sensible boundaries in economic relations with the West, boundaries which were overstepped in the past years. We are all experiencing the painful effects of our excessive dependence on the West which has been unscrupulosuly used as an instrument of political pressure. The desisions of the Warsaw sessions will enable us to loosen those ties and instead intensify cooperation with the CMEA member states," said TRYBUNA LUDU.

JEDYNAK NOTES DELAY IN DELIVERIES FROM GDR

LD092224 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0400 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Text] Speaking in a PAP interview, Deputy Premier Andrzej Jedynak described the talks and the decisions adopted during his meeting in Berlin with GDR Deputy Premier Gerhard Weiss. The talks, Deputy Premier Jedynak stated, passed in a spirit of mutual understanding with our partners concerning the most important problems resulting from Poland's current economic situation.

Attention was drawn to the necessity of the two sides' prompt implementation of the pledges made. Our country is concerned by certain delays in the deliveries of raw materials and market goods from the GDR. Some of the deliveries agreed in the trade protocol, concerning mainly textiles and pharmaceuticals, will be 50 percent realized by the GDR by the end of April and the deliveries of remaining consumer goods will take place within 6 months.

It has also been agreed that periodic checks will be made on the implementation of deliveries of goods. To this purpose a meeting will be held by the end of April by deputy foreign trade ministers of the two countries and then the report on the situation will be presented at the mid-way session of the economic cooperation committee of Poland and the GDR. During the talks it has also been agreed that the GDR will deliver to us the Hungarian "Ikarus" buses, whose number has been increased by a further 200. So this year we shall receive from our partners 740 of these buses.

The question of the transit of GDR goods through Polish territory and the question of the employment of the Polish workers in the GDR were also discussed.

PZPR DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT TO GDR

LD091714 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Text] A PZPR Central Committee delegation with Major General Tedausz Dziekan, head of the party Central Cadre Department, has completed a visit to the GDR. He met Horst Dohlus, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee.

The two both stressed in their conversation that the official friendly visit to the GDR by the Polish party and state delegation had created fresh impetus for intensifying an exchange of views and experiences between the parties of the two countries.

JARUZELSKI, JABLONSKI GREET DPRK COUNTERPARTS

LD091720 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Text] President of the State Council Henryk Jablonski has sent a congratulations telegram to Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea [DPRK], on his reelection to the post of president of the DPRK.

Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of ministers of the Polish People's Republic, has sent a congratulations telegram to Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administrative Council of the DPRK, on the occasion of his reelection to this post.

BRIEFS

SCIENTIST DIES -- Prof Kazimierz Petrusewicz dies in Warsaw at the age of 76. He was an outstanding scientist and a political and state activist. His speciality was evolutionism and ecology. He was a full member of the Polish Academy of Sciences and a member of the Presidium of the Academy. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 26 Mar 82 LD]

CEAUSESCU, WIFE LEAVE FOR PRC, DPRK 12 APR

Departure Ceremony

AU121400 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0920 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Text] Bucharest, 12 Apr (AGERPRES) -- On Monday, April 12 in the morning, Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Elena Ceausescu, left for official visits of friendship to the People's Republic of China -- at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and of the State Council of the People's Republic of China -- and to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea -- at the invitation of Comrade Kim Il-song, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Nicolae Ceausescu is accompanied by: Ion Dinca, member of the Political Executive Committee of the CC of the RCP, first deputy prime minister; Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Political Executive Committee of the CC of the RCP, minister of foreign affairs; Ioan Ursu, alternate member of the Political Executive Committee of the CC of the RCP, first deputy chairman of the National Council for Science and Technology; Ioan Avram, member of the CC of the RCP, minister of machine-building industry; Constantin Mitea, member of the CC of the RCP, adviser to the secretary general of the RCP and president of the republic; Ionel Cetateanu, deputy minister of technical and material supply and fixed assets management control.

The departure ceremony took place at the Otopeni Airport.

Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu were seen off by Ilie Verdet, by the other members of Romania's party and state leadership.

The charges d'affaires ad interim of the People's Republic of China and of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in Bucharest were present.

Also present was V.I. Drozdenko, ambassador of the Soviet Union in Bucharest.

The numberous Bucharesters at the airport bid Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu a warm farewell.

The presidential aircraft took off at 10.00 h (local time).

Stopover in USSR

AU121548 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Text] On their way to Beijing, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, Comrade Elena Ceausescu and the Romanian officials accompanying them stopped over in Novosibirsk. At the airport, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu were cordially greeted by Filatov, chairman of the Novosibirskiy Oblispolkom; (?Bokov), second secretary of the Novosibirskiy Obkom; secretaries of the obkom, vice chairmen of the Oblast Soviet and other representatives of local party and state bodies. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu were also greeted by academician Koptyug, vice president of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR and chairman of the Siberian branch of the Academy. Also present were Romanian Ambassador to Moscow Traian Dudas and members of the embassy staff.

Flying over the USSR territory, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu sent the following cable to Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium:

I take pleasure in addressing to you, to the CPSU Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet Presidium and the friendly Soviet peoples warm, comradely greetings and best wishes for health and happiness, and for further successes in implementing the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and in developing your country along the path of socialism and communism.

I want to take this opportunity to express my conviction that the good relations of friendship and cooperation between our countries and parties will continuously develop in the interests and for the benefit of both our peoples and of the general cause of socialism, progress and peace throughout the world, concludes the cable addressed by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu to Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

SPANISH COMMUNIST PARTY CHIEF CARRILLO DEPARTS

AU121924 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1825 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Text] Bucharest, 12 Apr (AGERPRES) -- Santiago Carrillo, secretary general of the Communist Party of Spain, left Bucharest on April 12 after paying a visit of friendship to Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP.

The guest was seen off at the Otopeni Airport by Petru Enache, alternate member of the Political Executive Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

INDONESIAN DELEGATION LEAVES BUCHAREST

AU111725 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1615 GMT 11 Apr 82

[Text] Bucharest, 11 Apr (AGERPRES) -- The parliamentary delegation of the Republic of Indonesia, led by Saleh Mashuri, deputy speaker of the house of representatives, concluded their visit paid to Romania, as guests of the Grand National Assembly, on April 11.

BRIEFS

ROMANIAN AMBASSADOR TO NIGERIA -- Lagos, 8 Apr (AGERPRES) -- The president of the Republic of Nigeria, Alhaji Shehu Shagari, received Vasile Chivulescu who presented his letters of credence as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Romania to that country. Greetings were exchanged on the occasion between Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu and the Nigerian head of state. During the talk, reference was made to the favorable course of the Romanian-Nigerian relations of friendship and cooperation. The president of Nigeria expressed his country's wish to amplify its relations with Romania in domains of joint interest, especially in trade and economic cooperation.
[Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1740 GMT 8 Apr 82 AU]

POLISH DEPUTY PREMIER MADEJ VISITS 12 APR

LD121812 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1730 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Text] Belgrade, 12 Apr (TANJUG) -- Zbigniew Madej, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Planning Commission of the People's Republic of Poland, arrived in Yugoslavia on a friendly and working visit today at the invitation of the Federal Executive Council. He will have talks in Belgrade with Zvone Dragan, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, and other officials on the development of bilateral relations between Yugoslavia and Poland with particular stress on economic cooperation between the two countries.

MONTENEGRO'S MILATOVIC HOLDS TALKS IN ARMENIA

LD122126 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1907 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Text] Yerevan, 12 Apr (TANJUG) -- Members of a delegation of the Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Montenegro and top functionaries of the Armenian Soviet Socialist Republic have stated agreement and readiness to expand cooperation between the two republics and thus contribute to further development of overall Yugoslav-Soviet relations. The delegation of Montenegro, headed by Republican Presidency President Veljko Milatovic, is currently on an official visit to the Soviet Union.

In his talks in the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee Veljko Milatovic stated that differences in the approach to inidivudal questions resulting from different roads of socialist building in the two countries and their different international positions are not and should not represent an obstacle to development of Yugoslav-Soviet relations. Armenian leader [Communist Party of Armenia First Secretary] Karen Demirchyan, also, stressed that these differences should not be exaggerated, particularly in the light of basic principles on the autonomy of each party and its right to an individual road of internal development and socialist building. In the talks between the hosts and the guests current questions regarding the international workers' movement and Yugoslavia's activities within preparations for the fifth nonaligned summit in Baghdad were also discussed.

AUSTRIAN PRESIDENT KIRSCHLAEGER ARRIVES 13 APR

LD131038 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1000 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] Belgrade, 13 Apr (TANJUG) -- Austrian President Dr Rudolf Kirschlaeger today arrived on a three-day official visit to Yugoslávia, the first official visit to Yugoslavia by an Austrian president in thirteen years. The visit is taking place in a period marked by an upward trend in Yugoslav-Austrian relations and fruitful cooperation between the two countries at the international level, particularly in activities for strengthening the process of agreement-reaching and cooperation in Europe. The governments in Belgrade and Vienna have very close or identical views on many questions of international political and economic relations, particularly the policy of the relaxation of international tensions, European security and cooperation and the necessity of dialogue between the North and the South.

The basis of Yugoslavia's view on relations with Austria is the firm orientation of strengthening political contacts and dialogue, adjusting mutual interests at the economic and cultural levels, in border cooperation, tourism and other fields. The development of goodneighborly relations with Austria, it is maintained here in Belgrade, must contribute also to a faster solution of open questions regarding the position and development of the Slovene and Croat national minorities in Austria. It is, therefore, believed that full attention will be devoted to these questions during the talks in Belgrade.

Presidency of Yugoslavia President Sergej Kraigher and his guest, Austrian President Dr Rudolf Kirschlaeger, will open the official talks here in Belgrade this afternoon.

The Yugoslav press has stated the conviction that the visit of the Austrian president will further stimulate the strengthening of Yugoslav-Austrian relations on the well-known good-neighbour policy principles.

In an interview to the Yugoslav TV broadcast last night President Kirchschlaeger said that he considers current Yugoslav-Austrian relations as very good. We are sincerely interested in maintaining with our neighbors good relations based on mutual confidence and cooperation, Dr. Kirchschlaeger said.

Pre-Visit Interview

LD091002 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0902 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Text] Vienna, 9 Apr (TANJUG) -- Austrian President Dr Rudolf Kirschlaeger stated in his interview to TANJUG that his coming visit to Yugoslavia confirms the good climate existing in Yugoslav-Austrian relations. President Kirschlaeger stressed the striving of Yugoslavia and Austria for the preservation of peace and relaxation of international tensions. He said that the CSCE Madrid follow-up, at which "non-aligned and neutral countries established necessary cooperation, resulted also in a fruitful exchange of views between Yugoslavia and Austria on political questions". President Kirschlaeger underlined that Austria at the CSCE Madrid follow-up cooperated with non-aligned countries in those issues where their interests coincided. He said that Austria urges the establishment of the zone of stability and cooperation in Europe. This means that Austria emanates "a certain atmosphere of peace, the knowledge that problems can be solved in peace".

Referring to the question on the position of the Slovene and Croat national minorities in Austria, Kirschlaeger said: "Only in a climate of trust can those undoubtedly necessary steps be taken for the minorities to feel good in their region, the region where their ancestors lived. My particular attention and my activity are also devoted to these further steps". The Austrian president considers that more substantial funds should be alloted for cultural activities of national minorities because this enables them to preserve their respective identities. Kirschlaeger said that should a number of additional political rights should [as received] be given to national minority members in Austria since a minority represents a valuable link among peoples, and not an element which separates them. This goal has not so far been achieved in Burgenland (Gradisce) where the Croat national minority lives, or in Carinthia where the Slovenian national minority lives, nor has it been achieved in the majority of areas in Europe where other national minorities live, the Austrian president said.

President Kirschlaeger particularly stressed Austria's neutrality. Explaining what he understands under the term of neutrality, Kirschlaeger said that Austria belongs to the Western democracy, that it has its own stands and is part of the European equilibrium. Kirschlaeger also said that this also means that in case of a war, which he hopes will not break out, Austria will, in keeping with international conventions stay neutral.

MINIC ADDRESSES ASSEMBLY CLUB ON WORLD ISSUES

LD122204 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1759 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Text] Belgrade, 12 Apr (TANJUG) -- Milos Minic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, spoke today at a meeting at the SFRY Assembly delegates' club on topical questions and problems concerning international relations. Appraising the international situation, Minic outlined our country's involvement in efforts aimed at overcoming international crises, acute problems and conflicts between individual countries which threaten world peace. In this connection, Minic particularly dwelt on the efforts being made in this direction within the framework of the Nonaligend Movement.

ASSEMBLY BODY ON GROMYKO VISIT, OTHER TOPICS

LD122202 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1855 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Text] Belgrade, 12 Apr (TANJUG) -- At a meeting held today with Nijaz Dizdarevic in the chair, the Committee for Foreign Affairs of the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly discussed a report on the topical questions of disarmament and the SFRY's activity in that field, a report on the work of the Federal Executive Council in the period from 1978 to 1982, and a report on the Federal Executive Council's work over the past 2 years in the light of the conclusions of the SFRY Assembly.

During an exhaustive discussion delegates also debated the implementation of our country's foreign policy and especially the effect of economic relations with foreign countries. Committee members also dwelt on the functioning of the delegate system and coordination of general and system-related issues in connection with the work of the Federal Executive Council and promotion of its effectiveness. During the discussion on our country's foreign political activity and its cooperation with other countries, delegates were acquainted with the recent visit paid to Yugoslavia by Andrey Gromyko, USSR minister of foreign affairs, and assessed its results positively.

VRHOVEC COMMENTS ON KUWAIT NONALIGNED MEETING

LD091810 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1533 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Apr (TANJUG) -- Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs returned this afternoon to Belgrade from Kuwait where he led the Yugoslav delegation at the special session of the Nonaligned Coordination Bureau devoted to Palestine.

At Belgrade Airport, the federal secretary told the journalists that this meeting of nonaligned countries was very successful and that it pointed out with determination and political realism the very grave repercussions of the continued Middle East crisis and increased Israeli aggressiveness, as well as of the support which many sides still give to such Israeli policy. "At the same time," Vrhovec said, "it was evident that the Palestinian question represents the essence of the crisis and that a solution of the Palestinian question would in fact solve the crisis as a whole. I think we produced a rather well-balanced document which deals with all these problems in a realistic manner, although of course, it also expresses criticism where criticism is due. We assess this as an important and successful meeting in the activity of the Nonaligned Movement."

Vrhovec said consultations were held in Kuwait on very serious themes such as the next summit of the nonaligned in the context of the present war between Iran and Iraq. "We concluded," the federal secretary said, "that this should not hamper or disrupt discussions on the basic theme for which we came together, that is the Middle East crisis. This, indeed, did not hamper the meeting and everyone stood by it in a constructive manner."

"As regards the summit itself," Vrhovec said, "there was general conclusion and agreement that successful preparations should be made for the summit and that the question of the place and time of the summit should not be raised. This has also been constantly emphasized by our country. However, everyone is aware that the state of war represents a basic problem and this should be considered in order to see how and what should be done to overcome the question. We had many personal talks. PLO President [as received] 'Arafat was there, and so were the ministers from Iran and Iraq and other countries. We met all of them and our general impression was that things are maturing and that the need for peace as the only possible way out of this situation is being increasingly emphasized. However, it would be very hard to say that there are some immediate optimistic prospects and that a real peace process can already begin tomorrow. I think, unfortunately, that we shall still have to endure this situation for a while longer, this senseless war which does not benefit anyone and which, on the contrary, harms everybody. However, I hope that finally a proper way out will be found," Federal Secretary Josip Vrhovec concluded.

SOCIAL COUNCIL ON NEED FOR NONALIGNED SUMMIT

LD122112 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1615 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Text] Belgrade, 12 Apr (TANJUG) -- The Federal Social Council for International Relations held a session in Belgrade today. The session, which was chaired by Milos Minic, was devoted to preparations for the seventh conference of the heads of state or government of nonaligned countries.

All the speakers in today's discussion noted that the preparations for the forthcoming nonaligned summit, scheduled to be held in Baghdad in September this year, are taking place in a very complex international situation. The confrontation between the blocs has grown dangerously acute over a long period of time. Tension has reached such a degree that it has assumed the characteristics of a revival of the "cold war." The international situation is also rendered even more complex by the existence of several serious disputes and even armed conflicts between nonaligned countries and the fact that their economic position has deteriorated to the point when it is giving rise to general concern.

Proceeding from this appraisal, the members of the council agreed that in so tense an international situation it is imperative to hold the summit meeting and activate the Nonaligned Movement. It is obvious that because of its principled policy only the Nonaligned Movement is capable of launching the kind of initiatives which can halt the further exacerbation of international relations and open up the prospect for a way out of the world crises. The summit is therefore necessary not only for nonaligned countries, but also for the entire international community because of the unforeseeable dangers to peace that might result from the further exacerbation of the confrontation between the blocs.

The view was expressed at the meeting that the majority of nonaligned countries realize the need to hold the summit meeting and activate the Nonaligned Movement with the aim of overcoming the present state of affairs and that this manifested itself at the recent meeting of the Coordination Bureau in Kuwait, which was attended by delegations from 77 countries.

Ignac Golob, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs, reported on the meeting in Kuwait and other actions of the nonaligned within the framework of the preparations for the Baghdad summit. Stressing that the meeting in Kuwait was constructive and successful, Golob said that this is undoubtedly an expression of the nonaligned countries' anxiety concerning the present unfavorable situation in the world and their own position. He said that the constructive outcome of the Kuwaiti meeting provides encouragement for further preparations toward the summit.

The discussion at today's session points to the conclusion that maximum efforts should be made to ensure the success of the forthcoming summit meeting and that this can only be achieved if nonaligned countries orient themselves toward the settling of those problems that concern the entire international community, such as disarmament, global talks on international economic relations, decolonization, activation of the United Nations in settling crises and disputes in the world in keeping with the principles of peaceful coexistence, and so forth.

The session expressed the view that such an orientation will enable the summit to strengthen the unity of the Nonaligned Movement and its capacity for action. It was stressed that the unity of the Nonaligned Movement should be built on common principles and goals.

It was also stressed that with regard to the holding of the forthcoming summit Yugoslavia adopted a principled attitude from the start. This is the basis on which the preparations for the seventh conference are proceeding in our country and the framework within which it is consulting the other nonaligned countries.

INDONESIAN FOREIGN MINISTER VISITS 9-12 APR

Report on Arrival

LD091552 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1458 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Apr (TANJUG) -- Dr Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, Indonesian foreign minister arrived this afternoon in Belgrade on a 3-day official visit. At Belgrade Airport the chief of Indonesian diplomacy was welcomed by Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec and officials of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs. The arrival was also attended by Rachmad Adenan, Indonesian ambassador to the SFRY, with members of the embassy.

Following his arrival in Belgrade, Minister Kusumaatmaja declared that he will discuss with his host the development of bilateral relations and many international problems facing the contemporary world. The chief of Indonesian diplomacy stressed that Indonesia and Yugoslavia maintain close contacts, that there are no open problems between the two nonaligned countries and that his present visit will provide a fresh impetus for a still more comprehensive development of Indonesian-Yugoslav relations.

Luncheon Toasts

LD102026 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1449 GMT 10 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 10 Apr (TANJUG) -- In the Palace of the Federation in Novi Beograd today, Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary of foreign affairs, gave a formal luncheon in honor of the Indonesian minister, Dr Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja.

The luncheon, which was held in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere, was attended by Abdullah Kamil, head of the Indonesian UN mission; Abdurachman Gunadirdja, head of a department in the Indonesian Foreign Ministry; Rachmad Adenan, Indonesian ambassador to the SFRY; and other persoanlities. Dr Aleksandar Fira, member of the Federal Executive Council; Batric Jovanovic, president of the SFRY Assembly Commission for Information; Aleksandar Bakocevic, TANJUG director; and other Yugoslav personalities attended the luncheon on the Yugoslav side. The Yugoslav and Indonesian foreign ministers exchanged toasts during the luncheon.

Greeting the high-ranking guest from Indonesia, Federal Secretary of Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec expressed his conviction that Minister Mohkhtar's visit represents a significant political event in the development of relations between the two countries. The Yugoslav foreign secretary recalled that the links between Yugoslavia and Indonesia have a long history; they began at the very beginning of Indonesia's independence, which was achieved as a result of the liberation struggle of its people.

The federal secretary said that Yugoslavia and Indonesia began to cooperate closely as far back as the Bandung Conference, whose principles President Tito accepted as being very important international factors. In the quest for an opportunity to unite our forces, said Vrhovec, I am thinking of the forces of the newly-liberated world which will fight for a more equitable and safer world than the one we have inherited. We came together on the road of establishing a new movement, the Nonaligned Movement, which was formed here in Belgrade over 20 years ago. The history of the Nonaligned Movement is very short, but the achievements attained during the past 2 decades are enormous. These achievements and positive results, on which we agreed during our exchange of views this morning, already have historic value; they make it possible for all noneligned countries to be subjects not objects on the international political scene and in international relations.

These achievements, the federal secretary went on to say, have made it possible for us to decide about our own future, to make an enormous contribution to overcoming what was happening during the last war and to establish better relations in the present world based on respect for sovereignty, independence and equality. According to Vrhovec, the world is again on the brink of a cold war. The international situation has worsened a great deal.

However, what represents an optimistic element in this situation is the fact that the forces which have brought about the aggravated situation in international relations are not the ones which dominate the world scene. This is because another force exists today, the force represented by the Nonaligned Movement in today's world, a force which is increasingly becoming a very decisive extra-bloc factor in international relations. According to the federal secretary, the present-day world is confronted by many deep crises with global repercussions and crises provoked with the use of force, foreign intervention and interference, and as a result of the effort to impose the will of foreign powers on small and independent countries. Nonalignment, Vrhovec stressed, is a very powerful force on which we count in our struggle to overcome the crises and to devise equitable and permanent solutions for them. These solutions, as stated during the Yugoslav-Indonesian talks today, can be devised only if foreign intervention is stopped, if interference is not permitted and if people are allowed to independently decide their own future and way of life.

The federal secretary included the armament race and the deepening gap between the developed and the developing world among the significant problems. Both of these questions, Vrhovec stressed, are objects of our deep concern. For this very reason, we are trying to have the armament race overcome, to overcome the deep gap which today divides the developed and the developing countries and to create the possibilities for equal relations between these two parets of the world, that is to establish a new international economic system.

The federal secretary then stressed that Yugoslavia is highly appreciative of the independent and nonaligned policy of the Republic of Indonesia particularly with regard to its role in Southeast Asia, a very sensitive and strategically significant area of the world where there are deep crises. Vrhovec noted that Indonesia and other countries are trying to reach just and constructive solutions to the crises in that part of the world so that that area becomes a zone of peace and cooperation among people. We are also trying to achieve this in the part of the world in which we live, particularly in Europe, a continent which has seen two world wars erupt, Vrhovec said. In this context, the federal secretary particularly stressed that the vitality and the significance of the principles of the nonaligned policy are clearly confirmed by cooperation and the role of the neutral and nonaligned countries of Europe. This means, Vrhovec said, that the policy of nonalignment is universal and that it represents the needs and aspiration of mankind as a whole.

Federal Secretary Josip Vrhovec stressed at the end of his toast that Yugoslavia is very interested in promoting relations with Indonesia in every field, particularly in the fields of trade, scientific-technical and technological and cultural cooperation.

Replying to his host's toast, Minister Mokhtar expressed great satisfaction with his visit to Yugoslavia and Belgrade, the city which he described as the capital of nonalignment. The head of Indonesian deplomacy agreed with the assessments of the topical situation in the world made by the Yugoslav federal secretary, particularly with his views on the link between the Bandung Conference and the birth of the Nonaligned Movement.

Minister Mokhtar views future trends in international relations with optimism and he believes that nobody in the world today wants a third world war. He sees this fact as sufficient confirmation of the significance and role of nonalignement in today's world. At the end of his toast, Indonesia's minister of foreign affairs spoke about the personality and significant life's work of President Tito. He noted that the Yugoslav president was not only one of the leading founders of the policy and movement of nonalignment. Tito at the same time preserved the policy and movement of nonalignment. In this context, Minister Mokhtar spoke about the exceptional significance and dignified role of President Tito at the sixth nonaligned summit in Havana. The Nonaligned Movement, the head Indonesian diplomat concluded, has also strengthened following the ministerial conference of the nonaligned countries in New Delhi.

Joint Statement

LD121508 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1259 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Text] Belgrade, 12 Apr (TANJUG) -- A joint press statement was issued in Belgrade today at the end of the visit by the Indonesian foreign minister to Yugoslavia:

"Dr Mochtar Kusumaatmaja, foreign minister of the Republic of Indonesia, paid an official and friendly visit to the SFRY from 9 to 12 April, 1982, at the invitation of Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs. During the visit, Minister Kusumaatmaja was received in separate audiences by Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council. On these occasions, the promotion of relations between Yugoslavia and Indonesia and cooperation within the framework of the Nonaligned Movement were discussed.

"Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Dr Mochtar Kusumaatmaja, foreign minister of the Republic of Indonesia, and their associates carried out a thorough exchange of views on the present international situation and on the activities of the nonaligned countries during the period of preparations for the forthcoming summit of nonaligned countries, as well as on further promotion of relations and cooperation between the two countries. The talks were held in a spirit of friendship and mutual understanding and showed a high level of agreement and similarity of views on questions under discussion.

"The two ministers expressed deep concern for the constant deterioration in the international situation. They pointed out the deepening of the crisis of detente, continuing arms race, lack of solution to existing hotbeds of crisis and the appearance of new ones. The main reasons for this situation lie in the competition of interests by great powers and blocs and in their confrontation, which is increasing the tendency to widen spheres of influence, ever more frequent application of force in international relations and foreign interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states. Expressing their opposition to the use of force, domination and hegemony in the international relations, the two sides expressed firm conviction that the policy of nonalignment represents an irreplaceable factor in the struggle for independence and full emancipation of peoples, for the solution of world problems and for the development of international cooperation on equal bases, as well as for the preservation of peace and security in the world. In this connection, they especially emphasized the need to strengthen mutual cooperation, active unity and solidarity of the nonaligned countries on the basis of the original principles of the policy of nonalignment.

"Special attention was paid during the talks to preparations for the successful holding of the forthcoming seventh conference of the heads of state and government of nonaligned countries, which is to take place in Baghdad in September this year. The conviction was expressed that a successful seventh summit is of particular importance for the contribution of nonaligned countries to overcoming the present intensified international situation. The two sides pointed out the need to make constant efforts in order to strengthen the role, cohesion and action ability of the Nonaligned Movement. They denounced all attempts of bloc division and passiveness by the movement and expressed the need to make maximum efforts to eliminate conflicts and disputes between nonaligned countries by peaceful means.

"In this connection, concern was expressed because of the continued Iraqi-Iranian war and the need was stressed for its speedy conclusion, and finding a just solution by political means in accordance with the principles of the UN Charter and the policy of nonalignment. The ministers pointed out the danger for peace and general security which emanates from further intensification of crises in the Middle East, in Southwest and Southeast Asia, in Central America and in southern Africa. They emphasized the need for political solutions in the spirit of the UN Charter on the basis of corresponding resolutions and decisions of the UN General Assembly.

"The two sides especially pointed out the importance of stances and assessments which were adopted in connection with the solution of these crisis by a conference of non-aligned countries. Their peaceful solution is only possible by the withdrawal of foreign troops, cessation of outside interference, full respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity, independence and nonaligned status of the countries in question, as well as by the right of peoples of these countries to independently decide their destiny.

"In connection with the crises in Afghanistan and Kampuchea, the two sides emphasized the need for their political solution in the spirit of the policy of nonalignment on the basis of corresponding resolutions and decisions of the United Nations and the ministerial conference of nonaligned countries in New Delhi.

"The two ministers emphasized the importance of the just concluded ministerial meeting of the Coordination Bureau of the nonaligned countries in Kuwait which expressed full support for the achievement of sovereign rights of the Palestinian people of self-determination, to return home and to create their own state. The ministers stressed the need for an urgent withdrawal of Israel from all Arab territories occupied in the 1967 war, which would lead to a just and lasting solution and to the guaranteeing of the right of all peoples and countries in the region to peace and security. They emphasized that a lasting and comprehensive solution requires an equal inclusion of the PLO in the peace-process as the sole legitimate representative of the people of Palestine.

"The two ministers also expressed their full support for the struggle of the people of Namibia for liberation and national independence which should be achieved on the basis of the resolutions of the Security Council and UN General Assembly. As regards the Indian Ocean, the two ministers again confirmed their adherence to the decisions of the movement of the nonaligned countries to turn this ocean into a zone of peace and cooperation. They agreed that their stance also applies to the Mediterranean.

"The two sides pointed out the necessity of detente in Europe and, expressing regret about the difficulties which appeared at the Madrid CSCE meeting, positively assessed the role of European nonaligned and neutral countries which by their activity in support of the CSCE process also affirm the principles of nonalignment on European soil.

"Both sides expressed deep concern about the dangerous intensification of the arms race which most directly threatens peace and security in the world. They stressed the need of increased engagement by the entire international community and especially by the nonaligned countries to unblock the talks on disarmament and to open the process of real disarmament. The two sides emphasized the importance of the forthcoming second special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament and stressed the need for a united view of the nonaligned countries in order to secure the success of this session.

"It was stated that the existing unequal system of international economic relations was leading the developing countries into an increasingly difficult situation and seriously threatening peace and stability in the world. Eliminating the gap between developed and developing countries represents a priority task of the international community. The exceptional importance of global talks on international economic cooperation was pointed out and regret was expressed about the resistance by some developed countries to the beginning of these talks. It was emphasized that the strengthening of mutual economic cooperation with developing countries was very important for their faster development and for a successful struggle for the establishment of a new international economic order.

"Special attention was paid during the talks to further development of relations and cooperation between the two countries. Satisfaction was expressed about the successful development of cooperation in many fields.

"At the same time, it was pointed out that considerable possibilities exist for further expanding economic relations and for their enrichment by higher forms of cooperation, as well as for cooperation in the field of science, technology, information, culture and so on. It was emphasized that continued exchange of delegations at the political level and intensification of contacts by representatives of economic, social, scientific and public life between the two countries is useful and necessary.

"Prof Dr Mochtar Kusumaatmaja, foreign minister of the Republic of Indonesia, expressed sincere gratitude for cordial hospitality accorded him and his associates. He invited the federal secretary for foreign affairs to visit Indonesia which was accepted with pleasure."

Airport Departure

LD121356 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1232 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Text] Belgrade, 12 Apr (TANJUG) -- Indonesian Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmadja left Belgrade today after a 3-day official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia.

The head of the Indonesian diplomacy was seen off at Belgrade Airport by Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and officials of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs. He was also seen off by Indonesian Ambassador to the SFRY, Rahmad Adenan and members of the embassy.

POZDERAC HOLDS TALKS, SIGNS PACT IN ZAMBIA

LD091438 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1304 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Text] Lusaka, 9 Apr (TANJUG) -- A delegation of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) headed by member of the LCY Central Committee Presidency, Hamdija Pozderac, left Zambia today after a visit paid at the invitation of the "United National Independence Party" (UNIP). Hamdia Pozderac and UNIP Secretary-General Humphrey Muleba signed here an agreement on inter-party cooperation in 1982-1983. The agreement envisages for an exchange of delegations, study groups, mutual consultations at international gatherings, the education of Zambians in Yugoslavia and other forms of cooperation.

During the talk Hamdija Pozderac and Humphrey Mulemba stated concern at the straining international situation and offered full support to the struggle of the liberation movements of the Namibian and South African peoples.

The two countries' readiness to cooperate closely with the other non-aligned countries in preparations for the seventh non-aligned summit in Baghdad in September, 1982, was expressed during the talks between the delegations of the LCY and the UNIP.

VINKO HAFNER ADDRESSES BULGARIAN TU CONGRESS

LD091255 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0931 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Text] Sofia, 9 Apr (TANJUG) -- Conveying greetings from the Yugoslav trade unions and working class to Bulgarian workers, from the speakers' platform of the Ninth Bulgarian Trade Unions Congress, Vinko Hafner, member of the Presidium of the Central Council of the Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia expressed satisfaction at the good results achieved in cooperation between Yugoslavia and Bulgaria both in the economy and in a number of other areas, results to which the trade unions of the two neighboring socialist countries had made a significant contribution. Hafner expressed the conviction that relations and cooperation between the two countries and their trade unions will be able to continue to develop on the basis of full respect for the principles of sovereignty, territorial integrity, national independence, noninterference in internal affairs and respect for the rights of the national minorities.

"The development of comprehensive mutual cooperation will also make it easier to solve the well-known unsolved problems, and we are equally convinced that a greater joint effort to solve them on this basis will create the possibilities for even broader and more successful cooperation between our trade unions and our countries," stated Vinko Hafner, who heads the Yugoslav trade union delegation to the Ninth Bulgarian Trade Unions Congress, which opened in Sofia yesterday.

Telling the participants in the congress about the dynamic development of Yugoslavia and especially about our experience in self-management, which we keep developing, enables all the nations and nationalities of our multi-national community to determine the country's internal and foreign policies on an equal footing and in the interest of each individual nation. Workers, working people and citizens make direct and indirect decisons on the conditions and results of their work. Workers make their decisions directly, in their work organizations, through workers' councils and in assemblies, from the municipal assemblies to the federal one.

Proceeding from the original principles of the policy of nonalignment, Hafner said, Yugoslav trade unions are resolutely struggling for a just and lasting peace for all the peoples of the world and for the right of every people to make sovereign decisions about their internal system and national resources. He stressed that the struggle for the establishment of the new international economic order, which would gradually eliminate the present crude exploitation of developing countries, also represents a contribution to the efforts to overcome the current world economic crisis, whose consequences were most drastically felt by the working people of the developing countries.

Hafner said in conclusion that the Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia will continue to extend, within the limits of its capacity, unreserved and unconditional aid to the trade unions and liberation movement that are struggling for national, political, economic and social freedoms and against apartheid and all the forms of pressure and interference from outside.

MORE DEBATE ON MEDIA COVERAGE OF KOSOVO

SAWPY Session 6 Apr

AU072046 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] Timely and true information about Kosovo events may serve to stabilize the political situation in the province. Lately, however, we have witnessed an escalation of sensational and tendentious, even false, information which makes the action of the socialist forces more difficult in settling accounts with the enemy. This was said today at a session of the section for information and public opinion of the SAWPY Federal Conference. TANJUG reports:

The immediate cause of the discussion was an article in RADIO-TV REVIJA, "Who Is Arresting Journalists in Kosovo," which was also carried by POLITIKA EKPRES. Those taking part in the discussion noted that no journalist in Kosovo has been arrested. Some journalists and press photographers, Azem Vlasi informed the session on the basis of official reports, were taken to militia stations so that their identity could be established or for the purpose of informative talks. Assertions in the said article that journalists of Novi Sad Television, BORBA, Sarajevo Television, Ljubljana Television and NOVOSTI were arrested and maltreated are untrue.

The tendentiousness of some information media where articles on Kosovo are concerned is also indicated by the fact that the festivities of 1 April, the youth labor actions day, were almost completely ignored, although they were marked by manifestations of several thousand young people in the province. The sources of information in Kosovo have not been closed and will not be closed, it was said in the discussion. At the same time, the majority of the information media report objectively on Kosovo events, assisting the efforts by subjective forces to overcome the difficulties and stabilize the situation in the province.

The best foundation for information on Kosovo events is the LCY Central Committee platform, which, however, has almost disappeared in part of our press, Marko Lolic said. A year after the escalation of counterrevolutionary events in the province, we may sum up two basic experiences, he said. One is that suppressing information, whitewashing and embellishing it does not benefit anybody. Another point is that information implies responsibility, Marko Lolic said.

Sime Kronja advocated more comprehensive and purposeful coordination of the work of everyone in the information media, and discussions by communists in public media which would help to put the causes of the events in the province in their proper place. Drawing attention to the fact that it was unnecessary to send a tremendous number of journalists to Kosovo at a time when the enemy announced he would mark the anniversary of the counterrevolutionary events, Ibro Hadzic said that one gains the impression that some editorial offices prepared for it better than the enemy could hope.

Bero Vlaho pointed out numerous examples of objective and comprehensive reporting on achievements and examples of daily life in Kosovo. One should not raise the question of journalists' presence in Kosovo, he said. It is necessary if we want objective and true information. Becir Hoti assessed that some journalists exist who do not seem to accept information obtained via official sources as authentic, and who search for some truth of their own.

Vojislav Micevic said that the Information Secretariat of Serbia is just now analyzing media reports on Kosovo in the past year. This analysis will include the latest events, which will make it possible to obtain a true picture of the difficulties of reporting from the province. Talks with the journalists who have reported from Kosovo have shown that there are no major porbiems and that there is good cooperation with officials, but journalists are sometimes left to their own devices, the TANJUG report on the session of the section for information and public opinion of the SAWPY Federal Conference says.

Belgrade Radio-TV Reaction

AU091751 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Summary] At their joint session today, the program councils of Belgrade Radio and Television, Belgrade Radio and Belgrade Television discussed editorial policy and noted that, in the past period, much has been accomplished in implementing the conclusions of the joint session of the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Serbia and the Presidium of the Serbian Republican SAWP Conference on public information. They also noted that Belgrade Radio and Television have in the main successfully fulfilled their social tasks and positively influenced the entire political life in the country in accordance with LCY policy. Zivojine Jerotijevic reports:

In his introductory report, Milan Vukos, general director of Belgrade Radio and Television, pointed out that, "in radio and television programs, there have been no significant penetrations by anti-socialist concepts, liberalism, attacks on the basic values of the society, negative reporting on other communities, sensationalist articles and other phenomena which were extensively discussed at the session of the two presidiums and at some other meetings. Referring to the past political activity in connection with the counterrevolutionary and irredentist attacks in Kosovo, Vukos concluded that, in the main, radio and television have correctly monitored the events in Kosovo and acted in accordance with the LCY platform. We have strived to present the counterrevolutionary and irredentist nature of these events and present the efforts of the progressive political forces in Kosovo and the entire country to overcome the counterrevolutionary activities and stabilize the socioeconomic and political situation. We have also strived to make our reports timely and true, to prevent any sensationalism and especially not to oppose one aggressive nationalism with another nationalism. In this connection, Vukos emphasized, we think that certain individual criticisms of Belgrade Radio and Television at the session of the Federal SAWPY Conference's section for information a few days ago are unacceptable."

Speaking during the discussion following Vukos' report, Miroslav Cangalovic advocated greater democratization and "a cadre policy which will insure the best language in all forms of communications." Vojislav Micovic also advocated a greater democratization of the television medium to make it as open as possible to all creative forces. "At the session of the Federal SAWPY Conference's section of information, we heard two theses, Micovic said. According to one of them, press articles and reports are allegedly identifying the Albanian nationality with irredentism and, according to the other, the situation is Kosovo is being allegedly presented in a manner that is causing mistrust toward the present political leadership of the province. In Vojislav Micovic's opinion, both theses are unacceptable. Joining the discussion on this topic, Svetozar Mijailovic pointed out that the theses have been switched: What the journalists are writing is being discussed to a greater extent than what is really taking place in Kosovo."

The three councils adopted the report on work in the past year and the conclusions on the future program activities.

Other Belgrade Comment

AU121900 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Text] Almost a week has passed since a meeting was held in the section for information and public opinion of the SAWPY Federal Conference which was called in a hurry, and which, after all, adopted no clear-cut decisions. Nonetheless, reaction to the very sharp criticisms and accusations addressed from the session to a part of the press regarding the writing on Kosovo and from Kosovo has not yet calmed down. To recall in brief: The majority of the Belgrade media was blamed for essentially hindering the stabilization of the political situation in Kosovo with their one-sided activities. In this connection, our journalist Kosta Krajincanic reflects:

The first thing that strikes the eye when Kosovo is concerned is that the criticism of the press to fiercer in an inverse proportion to the assessments of the success of the political action conducted in that province. This happen last year and it is being repeated now. Despite the undisputed failures of some journalists and editorial offices, we cannot interpret this occurrence in any other way but as an attempt to divert attention from essential points to less essential ones.

As it happened in the section the other day, reports, pictures and film reports from Kosovo are being analyzed in detail: how film was shot and cut, why the sound is there or not, whether somebody was arrested or taken to a militia station, and whether journalists flocked to Kosovo like birds of ill-omen or whether they arrived like a herd -- it was even said -- because of considerable per diem payments. All this is being discussed at length, more than the essential point: the demonstrations themselves, the causes of the latest hostile incidents, and how we could get organized even better so that they may not occur again. What is at stake is a substitution of the subjects, and the focus of attention if diverted from essential problems -- which are the activities of the enemy and activities against the enemy -- to information which, allegedly, with its one-sidedness only nurtures the enemy's ambitions and provides the part of the foreign press which is unfavorable to use with an opportunity for malicious comment.

That the matter is one of political action by subjective forces and not of journalists' pouring oil on fire is demonstrated best by the statements of political workers in the communities where the hostile outbursts have occurred. Sinan Sahiti, member of the Presidium of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo, until recently president of the Communal Conference of the League of Communists of Urosevac, pointed out immediately after the demonstrations in that town on 3 April that despite all the defense and protection measures and the mobilization of the masses, the League of Communists has nevertheless failed.

The same assessment is made by Redzep Hadzimusa, new president of the communal committee of Urosevac. He said: We had taken all the precautionary measures, but the enemy wanted to mark 3 April at any price. Azem Vlasi also said at the section session that the 11 March demonstrations in Pristina were held although they had been expected.

Does all this mean that an expected marking of counterrevolutionary events could not be prevented because of the destructive working of the press or because of action shortcomings by the political security factors in the province? Indeed nothing happens by accident, as a speaker said in the section. It is no accident that the attacks on the press are intensifying precisely at a time when political actions are being tested in the struggle against the counterrevolution. The press, which reports both successes and failures of political activities, is given the greatest part of the blame, perhaps because there is only a small risk in doing so.

Another potentially dangerous thesis voiced at the session of the section for information and public opinion accuses the media of creating an atmosphere which favors the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo. The press, or at least a part of it, is consciously or unconsciously put to the service of the fascist idea about an ethnically pure Kosovo. The thesis is so absurd in itself that it is not worth wasting words to refute it. Even allowing for the possibility that the press sometimes exaggerates in reporting black examples, how can one explain the fact that in the past 15 years, some 100,000 Serbs and Montenegrins emigrated from Kosovo although the press did not report this at all until last year? What is more, it was the time when any attempt to say anything at all about this problem was said to be a diversionary action by Greater Serbian nationalism.

Therefore, to advocate the thesis blaming the press for this and to interpret the emigration process by making suspicious comparisons with general world migration patterns to developed regions stands in obvious contradiction to the positions taken in many political documents. These document unequivocally call the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins one of the gravest consequences of the wrong policy in the relations among nationalities in Kosovo through many years.

Of course, by saying all this we have not yet answered the question of who needs to disparage a considerable part of the media, almost exclusively from Belgrade, and why he needs to do this. This in fact is the key question which is yet to be thought over and commented upon. It is in the interest of Kosovo and not of the press and journalists that the discussion over fellow fighters from the same ideological front should not, through various circumstances, become so diverse that it departs from the political platform of the LCY and confuses the working people.

KOSOVO YOUTH PRESIDIUM VIEWS TASKS, DISORDERS

AU101510 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 5 Apr 82 p 5

[S.H. report]

[Summary] Pristina, 6 Apr -- At its expanded session today chaired by Dzevat Sulja, the Provincial Conference Presidium of the Kosovo Socialist Youth Federation discussed the tasks of the younger generation in implementing the resolution on Kosovo socioeconomic development and the draft plan of its work. In addition to the struggle against the enemy and Albanian nationalists and irredentists, currently there is no more responsible task for the youth organization than the struggle for economic and political stabilization. Young people in the organization of associated labor must be the chief initiators for taking all measures aimed at increasing productivity, particularly in industry. Young people must also pay central attention to effectiveness in learning and studying. It is untenable that university study on average lasts 7 years.

Fadilj Govori, president of the Communal Conference of the Socialist Youth Federation of Urosevac, informed the Presidium about the demonstrations in Urosevac on 3 April. He said that it was assessed that 50 young people, mostly secondary school pupils, participated in the demonstrations. "Activists and other elements of social self-protection, with the militia's assistance, dispersed within 15 minutes this hostile group which was not joined by any worker or citizen, despite the fact that it was a market day in Urosevac and that there was a large mass of people." He said that talks were held yesterday with secondary school pupils and students about these demonstrations. They all expressed their wish and readiness to fight against nationalists and irredentists. "Up to yesterday, 38 participants in the disorders had been identified, most of them secondary school pupils. Govari said that one of the main organizers was from Gnjilane. According to the participants in the session, part of the press unobjectively informed the Yugoslav public about this incident."

KOSOVO MEETING EXPELS FORMER OFFICIALS FROM LC

LD121846 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1519 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Text] Pristina, 12 Apr (TANJUG) -- The Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo and the Presidium of the Provincial Committee of the Kosovo League of Communists held a joint session today to discuss the report of the commission in charge of establishing the accountability of Mustafa Sefedini, former secretary of the Provincial Secretariat for Internal Affairs, and of Ishmalu Bajrami, head of the province's State Security Service. The Presidency and the Presidium noted that Mustafa Sefedini and Ismalij Bajrami, at a time when they were discharging the most prominent functions in the Provincial Secretariat for Internal Affairs, had committed numerous subjective errors and omissions, due to which action aimed at exposing and combatting the organized enemy activity from the positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism was made difficult. In addition to measures taken so far in connection with their responsibility, that is, of their resigning the posts which they held and the expulsion of Mustafa Sefedini from the Provincial Committee of the Kosovo League of Communists and the expulsion of Ismailj Bajrami from the Serbian League of Communists Central Committee, the Presidium of the Provincial Committee of the Kosovo League of Communists adopted the decision that Mustafa Sefedini and Ismailj Bajrami be expelled from the League of Communists.

The joint session of the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo and of the Presidium of the Provincial Committee of the Kosovo League of Communists discussed the report of the commission in charge of establishing the accountability of Pajazit Nusi, the former vice president of the Kosovo Executive Council, and of Dr Imer Jaka, the secretary of the Provincial Secretariat for Education, Science, Culture and Physical Culture, who submitted their resignations to these posts last year. The Presidency and the Presidium noted that Pajazit Nusi and Dr Imer Jaka bear the responsibility for numerous problems, errors and omissions in the sphere of education, science and culture, which led to the penetration and escalation of nationalistic and irredentist ideology and of other negative phenomena and tendencies in these spheres. The Presidency and the Presidium believe that the weight of the responsibility of Dr Imer Jaka is very great. He had been directly responsible for the issues in the sphere of education, science, culture and physical culture. His attitude to these problems was uncritical and he showed negative phenomena and a lack of readiness to grasp and accept the seriousness and gravity of these problems. On this basis, the Presidium of the Provincial Committee of the Kosovo League of Communists adopted the decision that Rajazit Nusi be given a final warning before expulsion from the League of Communists, and that Dr Imer Jaka be expelled from the League of Communists.

The Presidium of the Provincial Committee of the Kosovo League of Commuists resolved to recommend to the relevant organs of the philosophical faculty in Pristina that Dr Imer Jaka be dismissed from that faculty.

KOSOVO'S VLASI ADDRESSES TROOPS IN TITOGRAD

LD121502 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1355 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Text] Titograd, 12 Apr (TANJUG) -- Azem Vlasi, president of the Presidium of the Provincial Conference of the SAWP of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, spoke today to officers and civilians in the service of the Yugoslav People's Army, Titograd garrison, on topical issues of the present socioeconomic and political situation in Kosovo.

Speaking also about the phenomena of national and irredentism and enemy activity in the province, Azem Vlasi stressed that the enemy has, among other things, deliberately attacked the greatest achievement of our revolution -- brotherhood and unity -- and "begun to play the card of national emotions," believing that in this way he will arrive most easily at the implementation of his goals. However, the organized socialist forces, led by the League of Communists in Yugoslavia and the province, are making every effort to expose all enemy phenomena and their exponents in Kosovo. The action is both broad and complete and the results are there to see. The process of the entire normalization, in Vlasi's words, is implemented in line with the attitude of the LCY Central Committee platform for action of the LCY in the development of socialist self-management, brotherhood and unity and togetherness in Kosovo.

KOSOVO VETERANS ORGANIZATION HOLDS MEETING

LD122120 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1037 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Text] Pristina, 12 Apr (TANJUG) -- As an active factor of our socialist self-managing society, the Federation of Veterans' Associations [SUBNOR] of Kosovo with its 46,000 surviving veterans has become widely engaged in the tasks of further development of democratic relations, strengthening of the delegate system and the implementation of the initiative concerning collective work, responsibility and decisionmaking. The veterans paid special attention to the measures of economic stabilization, to the struggle against Albanian nationalism and irredentism, as well as Serbian and Montengrin chauvinism, and to the strengthening of security and fostering of revolutionary traditions. This is a concise assessment of the work of the veterans' organization in Kosovo submitted to the sixth assembly of the SUBNOR of Kosovo by Danilo Vasic, president of the provincial committee.

Some 250 delegates of this organization reviewed in this highest forum the activity by the veterans and determined their future tasks. The assembly was attended by numerous guests, including Ali Sukrija, Ilija Vakic, Sinan Hasani, Petar Brajovic, Sefcet Jasari, Tone Turnher, delegations of the veterans' organizations from Serbia, Bosnia-Hercegovina, Montenegro, Macedonia, Vojvodina and Nis, representatives of the Yugoslav People's Army and others.

The participants in the assembly first paid silent tribute to Comrade Tito and all veterans who have died in the last 4 years and then elected a delegation which laid a wreath at the mausoleum in Pristina. In all actions undertaken by the League of Communists of Kosovo the veterans's organizations passed the test with honors and gave their best. The veterans strove to affirm the achieved values and achievements in Kosovo, opposing all attempts to devalue and belittle them. The SUBNOR of Kosovo also pointed out many subjective shortcomings, omissions and hostile activities. However, all these warnings did not have much effect in some environments because these same omissions and problems were repeated in recent years, Danilo Vasic stressed in his report. He then said that the hostile activity from the positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism provoked deep anxiety, bitterness and indignation among the working people and citizens of Kosovo, especially among the veterans.

After emphasizing that the League of Communists and all subjective forces in Kosovo are daily reducing the scope for hostile activity and that the enemy suffered heavy blows and defeats in many environments, thus losing ground for further activity and escalation, Danilo Vasic said:

This offensive by the League of Communists and other subjective forces, however, is not constant and at an enviable level in some environments, which the enemy is exploiting and where it is widening the scope of its activity because it considers that our forces in these environments are passive, unorganized and not militant. This especially applies to the university, schools and some villages. In these environments the enemy is constantly appearing because it feels that the process of differentiation and identification is not progressing as we would like, while hesitation, isolation and opportunism by the communists constitute a very big obstacle to a resolute struggle against its activity.

The enemy is attempting to adapt itself to the situation because it reckons that our forces will become exhausted and will withdraw from the daily struggle for the socioeconomic stabilization and the further development of the socialist self-management. Because of this this latest appearance by the enemy should give still greater impetus to all socialist forces and our veterans to undertake energetic action against the enemy, Vasic said.

In the struggle against Albanian nationalism and irredentism, the veterans' organizations have a special task to education the youth through various activities and fostering revolutionary traditions in the spirit of brotherhood and unity, equality and togetherness, Vasić stressed. He added that this struggle would be even more successful if at the same time a struggle was also waged against the Serbian-Montenegrin chauvinism whose activity hides behind the so-called reaction to Albanian nationalism and irredentism.

Vasic spoke more extensively about the omissions and shortcomings in the education of youth, about negative contents of the textbooks and about the duty of the veterans' organization to point out the texts and individuals who devalued our struggle and revolution. He then added:

Such individuals who by their writings distorted the truth about our struggle, movement and socialist revolution existed also in the Kosovo environment. Our organization has followed with special interest the way in which the personality of Comrade Tito has been written about. The veterans are united in the assessment that Tito's work requires serious scientific approach and research. This is why we denounce all other tendencies, especially those which negatively and untruthfully show Tito's revolutionary creativeness and the role of the Yugoslav Communist Party in the revolution and socialist building, which has been especially expressed in tendencious and malicious writings by Vladimir Dedijer and some other comrades.

Danilo Vasic informed the delegates that the Presidium of the Provincial Committee of the SUBNOR of Kosovo decided to dissociate itself from the manner of organization of meetings and methods of approach to the analysis of the political situation in Kosovo, as done recently by three sections of the Kosovo brigades which are active in Belgrade, because the proper way was to inform the provincial committee in order to contribute jointly to the success of their meeting and to review comprehensively the political situation in the province. The provincial committee presidium also dissociates itself from the speeches which in a certain way more dramatized than objectively described the situation in the province and expresses full support to all those constructive speeches which with a critical approach (?contributed) to the overcoming of the existing situation in Kosovo and expressed support for the actions which have been undertaken against Albanian nationalism and irredentism.

Our revolutionary experience, our attitude toward the achievements of the revolution, social development, difficulties and tests which we are undergoing, as well as our oath that we will follow Tito's road and be Tito's fighters for life, oblige the veterans' organization in Kosovo to be consistent in its activity because this also represents our debt to comrades who fell in the revolution and an obligation toward the young and future generations, Danilo Vasic concluded.

Zeca Krasnici, the first speaker in the debate, said that the veterans had also earlier pointed to the danger from the spread of Albanian nationalism and irredentism but this voice was not heard very far. It was noted that they who worked against the interests of our country were also earlier known as enemies, that before the war, in the war and after the liberation their families were uncovered as hostile.

The counterrevolutionary activity in Kosovo is a drastic example, Radisav Nedeljkovic said, of the enemies' belief that following Comrade Tito's death they would be able to do something toward breaking up Yugoslavia. The aims of the counterrevolution have been thwarted, the enemy has been prevented in his attempts though not destroyed. Kosovo veterans together with all other progressive forces have thus the great role of beating him, and in this they have both the support and the assistance of the veterans of the whole country, Nedeljkovic said, in greeting the gathering on behalf of the representatives of the veterans' organizations of all the republics and of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina.

Osman Jusufi stressed that the veterans must also fight against hypocrisy of people also in their own ranks. We should not, as he put it picturesquely, "see the toothpick in our mouth and the beam in others."

Salih Hodzaje spoke of the activity of veterans and other forces in Pec and stressed that the enemy had not succeeded in organizing more serious actions in this municipality but that he had introduced some insecurity by attacking individuals.

The struggle against irredentists is, in Ruza Tomovic's words, the struggle for Kosovo, for Yugoslavia. So she asked the question whether the results achieved by the veterans' organization are in line with the possibilities and obligations which the organization has. She stressed that in the years past there was the tendency of suppressing veterans who pointed out negative phenomena and of putting forward those who kept silent or who approved them. Tomovic stressed that the struggle must be waged against every form of hushing up, of irregularities and of pressures, in particular with regard to halting emigration.

Ismet Saciri said that the activity in the province has not yet encompassed the basic cells of society and that there is still more forum-like than specific work.

Speaking of the involvement of Pristina veterans, Stojan Stanojevic said that veterans were reproaching the relevant organs of power for not being present at grass roots to a sufficient degree and for carrying out their obligations too slowly. Veterans are angry about more energetic and timely measures not being taken against the manifest negative elements.

Greeting the assembly, Tone Tumher, general secretary of the Federal Board of SUBNOR of Yugoslavia, stressed that the veterans' organization always affirmed itself as the firm support of the LCY policy. He particularly stressed that Kosovo veterans, especially of Albanian nationality, have made a great contribution to the struggle against Albanian nationalism, having grasped and branded it on time.

Sukri Bunjaku advocated more consistent action to prevent the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins as well as more extensive information of veterans in rural areas.

Dusan Lazic, chairman of the section of the First Kosovo Brigade in Belgrade, first spoke of the activity of this section and then dealt with the last meeting of veterans from Kosovo in Belgrade. He said that both the Provincial Committee and the SAWP of Kosovo were informed of that gathering on time and that the critical assessments of it could not be accepted.

Pavle Jovicevic also noted that the assembly of the Kosovo fighters in Belgrade had passed in the spirit of the action program of the Provincial Committee of Kosovo League of Communists and of the political platform of the LCY Central Committee and that nobody who is well-intentioned could maintain the opposite. Veterans living in Belgrade expressed readiness to take part in the actions of the League of Communists and of all organized forces of Kosovo in the struggle against the enemy, but they believe that it is a failing of the Kosovo leadership that it has not involved them, Jovicevic said. Speaking about the need for more decisive action to prevent the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins, Jovicevic demanded that people who do not implement the attitudes laid down by the political platform be removed from the posts which they hold.

Sinan Hasani, member of the Presidium of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists, greeted the assembly on behalf of the sociopolitical organizations of the province. Hasani noted that the veterans' organization in the province, with its activities and ideological maturity, with its continuous actions to expose the counterrevolutionary aims of Albanian nationalism and irredentism, has demonstrated once again its revolutionary consciousness and loyalty to the LCY policy. In addition to the struggle against the enemy he stressed also the struggle for economic stabilization as the primary task, and he stressed that part of the present economic and other problems lie in the wrong policy and major failures by the former Kosovo leadership in planning the development of the province. Hasani stressed that, in addition to the need to restructure the economy, particular attention must be paid to the development of agriculture where there could be work for many young people who come from the villages to look for work in towns.

Following the discussion the delegates adopted the report on the work of the organization and of its organs, adopted conclusions of the sixth assembly, elected and verified the members of the provincial committee and members for the Federal Board as well as delegates for the Ninth Congress of SUBNOR of Yugoslavia. At a separate session of the provincial committee the new presidium was elected. Haljilu Fejzulahu was elected president of the Presidium of the Kosovo SUBNOR Provincial Committee with a 1-year mandate, and Stojan Stanojevic was elected secretary.

LCY BODY, TRADE UNIONS DISCUSS DEFENSE ISSUES

LD122012 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1415 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 12 Apr (TANJUG) -- Associated labor is increasingly becoming the basic exponent of the measures taken and activities organized in the field of defense preparations in the economy and social activities. Owing to ceaseless efforts, a satisfactory degree of organizational preparedness and material back-up has been achieved in the economy as have social activities to enable them to function in war conditions and other extraordinary situations. This is the basic conclusion drawn at a joint session today by the commissions for all-people's defense and social self-protection of the LCY Central Committee and the Central Council of the Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia, which also drew attention to omissions in the preparations for defense and other extraordinary conditions in the economy of social activities.

Attention was drawn at the session to such subjective shortcomings as ineffectiveness of consultations, market barriers, absence of a number of system solutions, tendencies to violate laws, agreements and accords and so forth which slows down and hinder stabilization processes. The League of Communists and the Confederation of Trade Unions must make a more energetic effort to overcome these shortcomings because the successful functioning of the system of socioeconomic relations in peace-time is the best preparation for all-people's defense.

At the session, which was chaired by Petar Matic and Jovo Nikonovic, particular attention was drawn to shortcomings in planning. This particularly concerns the absence of comprehensive appraisals of the conditions and material and cadre possibilities for production in wartime, the uncritical application of peacetime criteria to war conditions, and unrealistic planning.

There is a lack of initiative to look for one's own solutions, especially with regard to the need to change the sources of energy. Also, preparations and practical actions are frequently organized with a view to easy situations or to the initial period of war, which means, in other words, that the difficulties and conditions of work likely to be encountered in a possible war are being underestimated.

During the discussion it was also pointed out that an even higher degree of socialization should be achieved in wartime conditions and thus overcome isolationism, a departmental type of approach to work and manipulation of secrets. The working man must be familiar with the basic elements of the plans for the defense of his collective, it was stated at the session. Those people, organs and bodies who have to carry out tasks during a war must not be excluded from the planning work under the pretext of secrecy.

PETKOVSKI ADDRESSES ASSEMBLY DEFENSE COMMITTEE

LD122152 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1508 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Text] Belgrade, 12 Apr (TANJUG) -- The SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber's Committee for National Defense today discussed the report on the work of the Federal Executive Council in the period from 1980 to March 1982. Particular attention was paid to the Federal Executive Council's activity in the field of all-people's defense and social self-protection. The introductory speech on this subject was made by Col Gen Dane Petkovski, assistant federal secretary for national defense. According to him, visible progress was made and a high degree of organizational and combat readiness achieved during the country's defense preparations despite objective difficulties. A significant rate of modernization of the armed forces was attained and their combat readiness considerably improved.

Speaking about the military industry, Dane Petkovski stressed that it had met to a high degree its contractual obligations within the framework of the plan for the production of armament and military equipment. It could not produce modern means of combat and supply our armed forces with various arms and equipment to the extent of meeting 100 percent of the domestic requirements in this respect, while nearly 80 percent of the requirements for the highest-level technology was also covered by our military industry. According to Petkovski, by 1985, nearly 100 percent of the country's requirement for the highest-level technology will be covered by domestic sources, which will represent consistent implementation of Comrade Tito's well-known attitude on the need to rely on one's own resources.

REGIONAL SAWP BODIES NOMINATE CANDIDATES

Macedonia Nominates Cemerski

LD100544 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1738 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Text] Skopje, 9 Apr (TANJUG) -- Angel Cemerski (59) has been nominated for president of the Presidency of the Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. The nomination was backed today by the Presidency of the Republican Conference of the Socialist Alliance.

Cemerski, an economist by profession, is currently president of the League of Communists of Macedonia Central Committee. He took part in the people's liberation war from the very beginning and has since held a number of prominent posts.

The presidency of the Socialist Alliance also supported the nomination of Bosko Stankovski (57) for president of the Assembly of Macedonia. Stankovski is currently member of the Republican LC Central Committee Presidency.

Montenegro SAWP Officials

LD091556 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1244 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Text] Titograd, 9 Apr (TANJUG) -- The Montenegro SAWP today elected Marko Matkovic, vice president of the Republican Executive Council, as its new president, with a 1-year mandate. Olga Bakovic, a doctor from Mojkovac and member of the SAWP Republican Conference, was elected conference president for questions on the social position of women. The SAWP Republican Conference Presidium elected Bosko Djukic, hitherto member of the Presidium, as its new secretary.

MOJSOV ADDRESSES SEMINAR FOR NEW LC SECRETARIES

AU101911 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 10 Apr 82

[Text] Today, Lazar Mojsov, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, is visiting Gornji Milanovac. Addressing a seminar for 500 newly elected secretaries and members of secretariats of basic organizations of the League of Communists, Mojsov spoke on current issues and the tasks of the League of Communists in implementing international policy. Correspondent Zivko Perisic reports:

Lazar Mojsov devoted a major part of his address to the growing tension between the blocs in the world, a tension which is assuming a form of cold war, and the great crisis in international economic relations. It is in this world situation that the preparations for the seventh summit meeting of nonaligned countries in Baghdad are continuing and being hampered by the war between Iraq and Iran. The nonaligned countries play a great role in reducing the tension in the world and preventing a further deterioration of international relations, and Yugoslavia's nonaligned policy has been and continues to be a factor of peace, Lazar Mojsov said.

After that, he spoke on our country's economic problems and ppinted out that our peoples and nationalities are aware of all difficulties and that great efforts are being made to implement the economic stabilization measures. We know all our internal difficulties as well as the ways to overcome them, Lazar Mojsov stressed. But at this time, it is necessary to abandon all the ambitions for great investments and foreign debts in order to strengthen our own economy and ensure a more effective utilization of our own domestic production capacities. By relying on our own forces, we must perhaps develop more slowly but we can develop without any outside pressures resulting from our indebtedness abroad. According to Mojsov, economic stabilization, full vigilance in defending all achievements of the national liberation struggle and responsibility for fulfilling the accepted tasks in continuing on Tito's road for our society must be at the center of preparations for the forthcoming congresses of the League of Communists.

Lazar Mojsov visited the Decje Novine news publishing organization where he was presented with the first issue of the newspaper MOJA DOMOVINA published for the children of our workers temporarily employed abroad. At the Rudnik clothing factory, he held talks on the further development of textile industry. The Rudnik factory has five basic organizations of associated labor in five different towns in Serbia, that is, in Gornji Milanovac, Belgrade, Arandjelovac, Kraljevo and Topola.

CROATIAN VETERANS ASSOCIATION MEETS IN ZAGREB

LD082024 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1124 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Zagreb, 8 Apr (TANJUG) -- The Federation of National Liberation War Veterans' Association (SUBNOR) of Croatia, which has about 210,000 members, has achieved significant results in the past 4-year period both in the sociopolitical work and in nurturing and developing the revolutionary traditions and achievements of the national liberation struggle. This was the assessment made at the Croatian SUBNOR Conference held in Zagreb today. Some 400 delegates, including many veterans and people's heroes of our revolutionary and workers' movement, as well as guests from all the republics and provinces attended.

This gathering of veterans, which has the significance of a congress, was also attended by Jakov Blazevic, Mito Dimitrievski, Jure Bilic, Bozidar Gagro, Ivo Latin, Stanko Stojcevic, Zelimir Golubic and Lt Col Gen Augustin Jukic.

Stanko Naletilic, chairman of the Republican SUBNOR Committee, submitted the report on the Croatian SUBNOR's sociopolitical future tasks. Veterans of the national liberation war represent a significant sociopolitical force which is also present today -- particularly at the grass roots, in local communities, in self-managing interest communities and other organs of the sociopolitical system -- and which contributes its rich revolutionary experience to the development of the present stage of society.

The initiatives and attitudes of the Croatian SUBNOR have received powerful acclaim in the past throughout Yugoslavia, said Dimitrievski, president of the SUBNOR Federal Board, in his speech at the meeting. In this context he recalled the letter from the Presidium of the Republican Committee of the Croatian SUBNOR to the Presidium of the Republican Conference of SAWP of Croatia, which manifests the political maturity of the veterans' organization as well as its irrenconcilable attitude toward everything which drags backwards and which obstructs our development and the socialization of the cadre policy. Let us veterans initiate the practice that all pensioned off comrades withdraw from their jobs in order to give the young the opportunity to prove themselves. Leaving one's job does not mean abandoning the political battle.

In the extensive subsequent debate on the report and the analysis on it, veterans dealt with a series of questions both about the activity and work of the veterans' organization as well as of the development of society as a whole. Particular critical reference was made to the need to sharpen political and disciplinary responsibility in every environment. The veterans voiced particular sensitivity about individual negative phenomena in films, music, television and publishing activity, where attempts to caricaturize our revolution are also squeezed through.

Following the debate, the delegates adopted the changes and supplements to the statute of the Croatian SUBNOR. A new 21 member Presidium of the Republican SUBNOR Committee was also elected. The Presidium becomes a more operative organ because the number of members was reduced to one-half of what it had been. The number of members of the Republican Committee was also reduced by some 40 delegates, who had been earlier elected in municipal veterans' organizations and verified today.

VOJVODINA MEETING ON CHURCH, ALIEN INFLUENCES

LD122228 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1837 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Novi Sad, 12 Apr (TANJUG) -- At a conference devoted to ideopolitical questions of the young of Vojvodina in the struggle for self-managing development and the activity of the League of Communists, held in Novi Sad today under the auspices of the Vojvodina League of Communists Provincial Committee Presidium, it was stressed that the young are often the target of the activities of various ideological orientations and forces, but that the way to defend them from alien influences is not to put them under a "cloche," but give them the ability to recognize these influences and wage an active struggle against them.

In recent times, it was stated at today's conference, there has been more and more evidence of the activity of the church and of efforts to rally the young together on a religious basis. This calls for a more active attitude of the party and especially of the youth organizations to the ideopolitical training of the young and the ways of keeping them informed in good time. In the field of education, it was stated during the discussion, more attention should be paid to the ideopolitical orientation of the teaching plans and programs and especially to communists' ability to recognize non-Marxist methods and material in the training of the young.